

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1450.—Vol. XXXIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
Mr. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and zeal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required, EXCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission.
SELLER of New Wheel Marthia; Copiapo Extension Railway (Chili), £10 paid, 40 shares, 3/4 net, for cash; 180 Quebrada, 30s. net, 50s. per share paid; 100 Great North Works, 21s. 6d. net.
BUYER of Cwmbrane, Brynford Hall, Central Miners, Pentre Lygan, and Cefn Cilcen.
* * * Advice on Wheel Marthia.

MR. CROFTS' MINING CIRCULAR, will be published in future on FRIDAY. No. 11—Contents: Limited Liability and Cost-book Compared; the Market. Reports:—Okef Tor, Pentre Lygan, Miscellaneous:—South Exmouth, Grenville, Bottle Hill, Crebor, Brynford, Crowlwm, and others. Postscript, Friday:—On Central Miners and Cefn Cilcen (Important). Quotations.
* * * Subscription, 21s. per annum; a single copy, six stamps.
Dated June 5, 1863.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at net prices:—20 Arthur, 10s.; 20 Bottle Hill, 11s. 6d.; 5 Basset and Grylle, £25 1/2; 20 Bedford United, £24 1/2; 10 Calvadnack, £7; 50 Crebor, £24 1/2; 20 Dale, 10s. 6d.; 5 Dyffrynwm, £50 Cornubia (£2 paid), 28s.; 20 Drake Walls, £24 1/2; 20 East Wheel Russell, £27 1/2; 20 East Carn Brea, £27 1/2; 20 East Rosewarne, £24 1/2; 10 East Caradon, £24 1/2; 100 Fure Hill Wood, 8s. 6d.; 50 Great Retallack, 8s. 6d.; 5 Great Wheel Fortune, £27 1/2; 10 Grenville, £7 1/2; 10 Glasgow Caradon, £24 1/2; 50 Gawnion, 12s. 6d.; 100 Great Tregone, 3s. 6d.; 20 Hawkmoor, 3s. 6d.; 20 Last Bertha, 10s. 6d.; 20 Ludcott, £2; 5 Margery, £24 1/2; 20 Marke Valley, £24 1/2; 10 North Jane, £3; 20 New Wheel Marthia, £24 1/2; 10 North Basset, £24 1/2; 10 North Buller, £7; 10 North Croft, £24 1/2; 20 North Trekerby, £4; 5 Tincroft, £20; 20 Wheel Edward, £3; 20 Wheel Harriett; 5 West Condurrow, £2; 20 St. Just United, £24 1/2.
JAMES LANE is a BUYER of East Jane.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.
Eighteen years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and sixteen in London.)
Bankers: Union Bank of London.

Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.
From the close proximity of his Office to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—June 5, 1863.

MR. LELAND, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following MINING SHARES, free of commission:—
5 Bryn Gwlog, £27 1/2. 20 Kelly Bray, 10s. 6d. 25 Sorridge, 8s. 9d. 5 Basset, £24 1/2. 50 Ludcott, £2 1/2. 2 S. Wh. Frances, £28 1/2. 5 Bedford United, £24 1/2. 50 Lady Bertha, 10s. 6d. 100 So. Car. Hooper, 14s. 3d. 50 Buller & Basset United, £24 1/2. 5 Marke Valley, £26 1/2. 5 Tincroft, £20 1/2. 10 Camborne Vean, 35s. 100 North Miners, 9s. 9d. 20 Tamar Consols, 14s. 6d. 1 Condurrow, £24 1/2. 5 North Basset, £24 1/2. 25 United Mexican, £24 1/2. 3 Cook's Kitchen, £27 1/2. 20 North Buller, £7 1/2. 75 Vale of Towy, 4s. 6d. 5 Cliff. Amal., £21 1/2. 5 North Frances, £24 1/2. 5 Vigra and Clogan, £24 1/2. 30 Cardigan Cons., 17s. 6d. 100 North Downs, £2. 75 Wheel Unity, 10s. 9d. 15 Drake Walls, £2 1s. 3d. 100 Nanglies, £10 1/2. 50 Worthing, 11s. 5d. 20 East Russell, £2 12s. 6d. 5 North Rosekar, £24 1/2. 1 West Seton, £24 1/2. 5 East Carn Brea, £27 1/2. 20 N. Trekerby, £23 1/2. 2 West Caradon, £20 1/2. 20 East Trekerby, £23 1/2. 5 West Condurrow, £24 1/2. 50 Wheel Prosper, 25s. 10 East Grenville, 60s. 9d. 20 Nanton & Penrhyn, £24 1/2. 1 Wheel Seton, £24 1/2. 5 E. Caradon, £21 1s. 3d. 10 Par Consols, £24 1/2. 20 Wh. Grenville, £26 1/2. 1 East Basset, £10 1/2. 40 Pedm-an-drea, 22s. 9d. 20 Wheel Harriett, £24 1/2. 10 E. Rosewarne, £23 7s. 6d. 15 Penden Cons., £27 1/2. 20 Wheel Trevelyan, 4s. 3d. 5 Grambler, £24 1/2. 25 Rosewarne Cons., £24 1/2. 1 Wheel Buller, £25. 2 Great Fortune, £30 1/2. 15 Rosewarne Utd., 32s. 6d. 5 Wh. Harriett, £23 11s. 3d. 50 Gt. Retallack, 7s. 6d. 1 South Caradon, £24 1/2. 5 Wheel Union, £2 1s. 3d. 10 Gt. So. Tolgus, £2 9s. 9d. 20 St. Ives Consols, £27 1/2. 5 Wheel Crebor, 35s. 10 Garreg, 3s. 3d. 3 St. John del Rey, £25 1/2. 10 Wheel Edward, £23. 50 Gt. Wh. Neptune, 6s. 6d. 5 Kitty (Lelant), £28 1/2. 5 Stray Park, £27 1/2. 1 Wheel Polmar, £17.
N.B.—MR. LELAND requests that all shares for sale be sent in on Thursday evening the latest, to insure their insertion.—June 5, 1863.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Terms, 1 1/2 per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1 1/2 per cent.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER,
29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.
Orders to buy or sell, accompanied by references, punctually attended to.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
SHARES IN MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1 1/2 per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. JOHN METHERELL, MINE SHARE DEALER,
2, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. J. METHERELL, having been practically engaged in mining for the past 30 years, is enabled to give sound advice as to dealing in shares.
Telegraphic orders punctually attended to.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. Thompson has the means of obtaining the very first information, and is fully capable of giving the best advice, either for investment or speculation.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—
Clifford Amalg., £22. Great Fortune, £23. North Rosekar, £26 1/2. Copper Hill, £22. Great So. Tolgus, £24. North Croft, £24 1/2. Cwmbrane, 38s. Glasgow Caradon, £24 1/2. Okef Tor, £24 1/2. Cook's Kitchen, £26 1/2. Gawnion Utd., £24 1/2. Rosewarne Utd., £24 1/2. Drake Walls, £24 1/2. Kingston, £22 18s. 9d. Sorridge, 7s. 6d. East Carn Brea, £27 1/2. Kelly Bray, 17s. 10s. St. Ives Consols, £27. East Caradon, £21 1s. 3d. Illogan, £19 1/2. Wheel Crebor, £23 1/2. E. Rosewarne, £23 7s. 6d. Marke Valley, £24 1/2. Wheel Harriett, £24 1/2. East Gannie Lake, £14 1/2. North Basset, £24. Wheel Grenville, £26 1/2. East Basset, £10 1/2. North Robert, 17s. 6d. Wheel Edward, £23. East Trekerby, £23. North Miners, 9s. 6d. Kitty (St. Agnes), £27. Great No. Downs, £23 1/2. 20 North Trekerby, £23 1/2.
All shares advertised can be had on application.
And is a BUYER of:—
West Tolgus, £26. East Grenville, £24 1/2. Wheel Edward, £23 1/2.
June 5, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—50 Wheel Grenville, £24 1/2; 100 Yudanumutana, £29 1/2; 150 Hawkmoor, 3s. 6d.; 50 Drake Walls, £2 1/2; 20 New Wheel Marthia, £24 1/2; 50 Wheel Harriett, £24 1/2; 100 Dale, 11s. 6d.; 2 South Frances, £28; 2 Wheel Seton, £24 1/2; 75 Illogan, 32s.; 15 Crane, £17 1/2; 10 Nanglies; 200 Santa Barbara, 12s.; 150 North Pool, £24 1/2; 100 Wheel Emma, 26s. 6d.; 50 East Chiverton, £24 1/2; 45 Okef Tor, £24 1/2; 35 West Chiverton, £19; 150 Garreg, 3s.; 50 Bottle Hill, 9s. 6d.; 200 East Clogan; 60 Arthur, 10s.; 125 South Condurrow, 10s.; 72 Gawnion, 8s. 9d.; 10 West Condurrow; 20 East Trekerby, £23 1/2; 9d.; 100 Great Northern Copper, 4s.; 50 New South Caradon, 11s. 3d.; 25 North Buller; 30 Cefn Cilcen; 50 Creake, 18s.; 45 Lady Bertha, 10s.; 150 East Seton, 8s.; 60 East Jane, 41s. 6d.; 45 Wheel Edward; 35 Cwmbrane, 38s.; 20 North Robert, 18s.; 50 Great North Downs, £23 1/2; 50 Kelly Bray, 16s. 6d.; 200 Mollard, 3s.; 2 East Basset; 75 Calstock Consols; 50 Great Wheel Neptune, 12s.; and 120 East Rosewarne.

GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
10 Aberfeldy, £24 1/2. 20 Highton Down, £2 18s. 9d. 5 St. John del Rey, £25. 30 Alfred Consols, £24 1/2. 20 Illogan, 32s. 5 Stray Park, £27 1/2. 1 Basset, £27 1/2. 20 Kelly Bray, £24 1/2. 20 So. Car. Hooper, 14s. 3d. 2 Bryn Gwlog, £27 1/2. 2 Long Rake, £17 12s. 6d. 50 Basset, £27 1/2. 50 Lady Bertha, 10s. 6d. 5 St. Ives Consols, £27. 20 Bottle Hill, 10s. 9d. 10 Ludcott, £2 18s. 9d. 20 Tincroft, £20 1/2. 3 Cliff. Amal., £22. 20 Marke Valley, £26 10s. 25 Trevelyan, 20s. 3 Cook's Kitchen, £27. 1 Mount Pleasant, £24 1/2. 50 Tamar, 9s. 6d. 3 Caradon Consols, £15. 10 North Basset, £24 1/2. 50 Tolcarne, £23 1/2. 20 Caradon Hill, 26s. 6d. 20 North Buller, £7 1/2. 20 Valianassa, £24 1/2. 100 Carnewas, £24 1/2. 10 No. Trekerby, £4 1s. 9d. 100 Vale of Towy, £24 1/2. 5 Camborne Vean, 35s. 9d. 20 New Wh. Marthia (fully paid), £24 1/2. 1 Wheel Seton, £24 1/2. 5 Calvadnack, £7 6s. 9d. 100 North Rhine, £24 1/2. 2 West Caradon, £20 1/2. 20 Creake, 18s. 3d. 50 New Prospekt, 7s. 2 West Sharp Tor, £24 1/2. 20 Cefn Cilcen, £24 1/2. 20 N. Dolcoath, £2 8s. 6d. 20 Wheel Union, £2 12s. 6d. 2 Copper Hill, £24 1/2. 20 North Rosekar, £24 1/2. 20 Wh. Grenville, £26 1/2. 20 Dale, 12s. 3d. 10 North Frances, £24 1/2. 10 Wh. Union, £2 12s. 6d. 100 Don Pedro No. del Rey, £24 1/2. 50 Nova Scotia, 18s. 6d. 10 Wh. Grenville, £26 1/2. 15 East Carn Brea, £27 1/2. 50 Nant-y-lago, £24 1/2. 2 West Seton, £24 1/2. 30 East Seton, 8s. 6d. 50 Montes Aures, £2 14s. 20 West Trevelyan, 3s. 6d. 5 E. Rosewarne, £23 6s. 9d. 50 New S. Caradon, 10s. 3d. 20 Wheel Ury, £2 12s. 6d. 1 East Russell, £23 1/2. 50 North Bury, 14s. 20 Wh. Harriett, £23 12s. 9d. 1 East Pool, £24 1/2. 5 North Croft, £24 9s. 6d. 5 Wh. Harriett, £23 12s. 9d. 30 East Grenville, 50s. 20 North Pool, £24 1/2. 10 Wheel Harriett, £23 12s. 9d. 5 East Caradon, £21 1/2. 3 Polbreen, £13 1/2. 1 Wh. Margaret, £25 1/2. 20 E. Basset & Grylle, 15s. 15 Penden, £2 18s. 9d. 20 Wheel Pollard, £24 1/2. 20 E. Trekerby, £23. 1 Providence, £2 18s. 9d. 30 Wh. Crebor, £23 11s. 3d. 10 East Margaret, £23. 50 Fort Phillip, 29s. 6d. 2 Wh. Trevelyan, £17. 50 East Marthia (fully pd.), 10s. 9d. 20 Quebrada, £24 1/2. 1 Wh. Friendship, £27 1/2. 20 Glasgow Caradon Consols, £24 1/2. 10 Rosewarne Consols, £24 1/2. 30 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £26 1/2. 100 Great Northern Copper, £24 1/2. 20 Rosewall Hill, £2 8s. 9d. 5 Wh. Kitty (Lelant), £26 1/2. 2 Great Fortune, £30. 100 Redmoor, 2s. 9d. 10 Wendron, £11 13s. 9d. 10 Great Wheel Vor, £24 1/2. 1 South Caradon, £24 1/2. 5 West Stray Park, £24 1/2. 10 Gt. So. Tolgus, £2 9s. 9d. 15 S. Carn Brea, £24 1/2. 50 Yudanumutana, £29 1/2. 1 Grambler, £11. 20 South Gornard, £24 1/2. 20 South Darren, an offer. 50 West Caradon, £20 8s. 9d. 20 Great Caradon, £2 1s. 3d. 2 South Frances, £27 1/2. 3 Wheel Mary Ann, £24 1/2. 1 Herodasfoot, £24 1/2. 20 St. Day United, 20s.

And is a BUYER of 15 West Chiverton, £19; 5 Wheel Clifford Amalgamated; 15 St. John del Rey; 5 Wheel Grylle; 50 Great Devon and Bedford; 3 Bryn Gwlog; 150 Vale of Towy; and 100 Worthing.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, June 5, 1863.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions 1 1/2 per cent. on £100 and above, and 2 1/2 per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER,
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.
BUYER of any part of 5 Devon Great Consols at £520 (ex div.), and 50 Ludcott at £5 1/2 net, and cash on receipt of transfer.
SELLER of 20 East Carn Brea, £28.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy Tincroft, West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodasfoot, South Caradon, and Devon Great Consols for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-in-lane, E.C.

MR. BATTERS PUBLISHES A DAILY STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING CIRCULAR containing particulars of all movements in Bullion, Foreign Exchanges, Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mines, &c., and can be had by his clients free, on application.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-in-lane, London, E.C.

NORTH CROFTY.—This mine is destined to occupy ere long a first place in the list of the successes of the rich Dolcoath district.
5, Cowper's-court, Birch-in-lane, London, June 5, 1863. G. BATTERS.

MR. WILLIAM BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR POSITIVE SALE (or any part), at net prices:—
4 Caradon Consols, £14. 5 Crane, £17 1/2. 100 Kelly Bray, 16s. 6d. 2 Grambler, £29 1/2. 3 North Rosekar, £26 1/2. 20 Wheel Ury, £24 1/2. 100 Great Caradon, £24 1/2. 50 North Union, £24. 2 West Caradon, £20 1/2. 20 Wheel Arthur, 7s. 6d. 4 Clifford, £22. 2 West Caradon, £20 1/2. 20 South Gornard, 31s. 5 Wheel Trevelyan, £16 1/2. 4 Mary Ann, £16. 30 East Carn Brea, £27. 20 Ludcott, £2 18s. 9d. 30 Penden, £24 1/2. 1 Wheel Seton, £24 1/2. 20 Marke Valley, £26 1/2. 20 North Basset, £24 1/2. 50 Wheel Harriett, £23 1/2. 100 Wheel Crebor, £23 1/2. 250 Wheel Ida, 6s. 9d. 20 Tincroft, £20 1/2. 50 So. Car. Hooper, 14s. 3d. 50 Wheel Emma, 27s. 25 East Chiverton, £25. 100 Illogan Consols, 11s. 3d. 10 Wheel Grenville, £27. Business transacted at the closest market prices, on commission of 1 1/2 per cent.
MR. BARTLETT is a BUYER of any part of:—
5 West Caradon, £20 1/2. 100 East Grenville, £24 1/2. 50 East Basset, £10 1/2. 100 East Basset, £23 1/2. 50 Wheel Seton, £24 1/2. 20 Wheel Edward, £23. 1 South Caradon, £24 1/2. 50 New Wh. Marthia, £24 1/2. 20 South Bury, £24 1/2. 20 East Caradon, £20 1/2. 50 Wheel Unity, 11s.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1 1/2 per cent. on all transactions.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS.)
TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES at close prices, net or on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders confided to them.
Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or the fortnightly settlements.
Commission, 1 1/2 per cent. on all transactions.
June 5, 1863. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS in:—
5 East Basset, £10 1/2. 50 Crebor, £23 1/2. 50 East Grenville, 46s. 20 East Caradon, £20. 50 Harriett, £25 1/2. 10 East Russell, £24. 5 Seton, £24 1/2. 10 Grenville, £7. 50 South Condurrow, £24 1/2.
JAMES HUME's "Circular" for June gives the most reliable information on West Tolgus, Ury, New Wendron, &c. Also, the position and prospects of Wheel Harriett in a few words, showing the evanescent and accidental nature of its bunches of tin, and its uncertainty as an investment. The interests of legitimate mining are neither adorned nor promoted by the Harriett clique, who assumes virtues they do not possess.
Commission, 1 1/2 per cent.
Bankers: London and Joint-stock Bank.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON (30 years' experience).
SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, as BUYER or SELLER, in all market mines. Speculators and shareholders in mines continually miss the chance of making profits, and instead incur enormous losses by not taking a little "private" advice before buying or selling. GEORGE RICE can advise as to East Caradon, East Carn Brea, Crebor, Rosekar, North Trekerby, East Rosewarne, Tincroft, and other market mines.
Money advanced on mining shares.
Bankers: Bank of London.
June 5, 1863.

WHEEL CREBOR, and WHEEL HARRIETT.—Parties wishing to know the "real" merits of these mines, and whether shares should be bought or sold, can apply to GEO. RICE for a few "facts," and his "private" advice.
June 5, 1863.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.
N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS,
GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
8, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON; and
16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.
Now ready, SPECIAL REPORTS of East Basset, North Buller, Wheel Grenville, East Grenville, Wheel Harriett, and East Rosewarne, for the sum of 5s. the whole. These reports are by an eminent practical miner, and should be consulted without delay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. FRANCIS G. LANE has REMOVED to No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., where all communications are in future to be addressed. The following SHARES FOR SALE, at net prices:—
50 New Wh. Marthia, £24. 40 New Treleigh, £24 1/2. 50 Wheel Crebor, £23 1/2. 50 Drake Walls, £23. 20 East Marthia, fully paid. 50 Gt. Moelwyn (£2 paid), £23 2s. 6d. 25 Dale, 11s. 3d. 20 Dyffrynwm, £27 1/2. £23 2s. 6d. 30 New So. Caradon, 9s. 9d. 20 East Russell, £23 1/2. 25 Wheel Harriett, £23 12s. 9d. 20 Glasgow Caradon, £24 1/2. 10 Wheel Grenville, £26 1/2. 10 North Frances, £21 1/2.
EAST CARADON MINE and NEW WHEEL MARTHA.—Parties before acting should apply at once to the above, who is in a position to give sound and reliable information respecting these mines. Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. FREDERICK WM. MANSELL, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
MR. MANSELL will, on application, forward a list of mines for immediate purchase, likely to considerably advance in price during the next month.
Telegraphic orders to the above address will meet with prompt attention.
Terms of commission, 1 1/2 per cent.

SHARES WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING MINES.
State number and lowest price:—
Clifford Amalgamated. Rosewarne United. Marga-t. Levan-t. Kitty (Lelant). Tincroft. Bryn-t. i. Grenville. West Caradon. Crowlwm. East Grenville. East Basset. Stray Park. East Caradon. North Frances. West Stray Park. Gannema. Par Consols. North Grambler. HUBERT BARNES EYE.
Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, June 5, 1863.

MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER,
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOVBURY, LONDON, E.C.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ADVISE GRATIS.—Buy Harriett, and drop your money. The agent promised £500 per month profit, expecting the tin to continue; it failed. He kept his promise. What tin is left? Reports vary; some extravagant agents say £2000 (two thousand, not twenty) is the full value of the reserve. Let fools buy while others hold on, and those who have much to say in its favour will clear out.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—
3 Cook's Kitchen, £27 1/2. 3 Great Fortune, £30 1/2. 30 Wh. Harriett, £23 11s. 3d. 3 Clifford Amal., £21 1/2. 10 Ludcott, £2 18s. 9d. 20 Wheel Edward, £23. 30 Drake Walls, £22. 5 Marke Valley, £26 11s. 3d. 15 N. Dolcoath, £2 11s. 3d. 30 E. Carn Brea, £27 11s. 3d. 15 North Croft, £24 13s. 9d. 10 Tolvadden, £24. 25 East Grenville, 61s. 9d. 4 Tincroft, £20 1/2. 50 Crebor, £23 1/2. 2 East Basset, £10 1/2. 25 Tamar Consols, 14s. 15 Camborne Vean, 37s.
Daily price list forwarded on application.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, MINING AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER,
1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Investors will find, through him, an advantageous opportunity for BUYING or SELLING MINE SHARES, or OTHER SECURITIES, the usual commission charged. MINES and MINERAL PROPERTIES, INSPECTED and truthfully REPORTED; terms moderate. Telegraphic messages receive immediate attention.
A selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares will be forwarded on receipt of a fee of 5s., in stamps or post-office order.

MESSRS. C. HODGE AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, SHAREBROKERS, &c.,
1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Should be consulted by investors prior to BUYING or SELLING MINING STOCK, or OTHER SECURITIES, on the usual commission. MINES INSPECTED and REPORTED on liberal terms.
Their monthly "Monitor," or guide to legitimate mining stock, may be had on application, by enclosing six postage stamps.
Telegraphic messages receive prompt attention.

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Original Correspondence.

NEW SYSTEM OF GEOLOGY.

SIR,—In going by the Great Western Railway from Cornwall to London we pass over specimens of all the rocks to be found on the face of the globe. We begin with the oldest rocks—the Granite and Silurian in Cornwall. We come to the Devonian in Devonshire, the Mountain Limestone in Somersetshire, the Coal and Permian in Gloucestershire, the Oolite and Chalk in Wiltshire and Berkshire, and the London Clay in Middlesex, which is the newest rock. That a single spot in the Earth's surface should exhibit the same rocks, and in the same order as is found in all parts of the globe, is a striking coincidence, and one which proves that there ought to be no difficulty in reducing Geology to a Science, seeing that all its elements are at hand, like the leaves of a book, and represent not one locality only, but all localities.

Air and Water consist of Oxygen, Nitrogen, and Hydrogen. The rocks and vegetable and animal matter consist for the most part of the same. Silica and Carbon are the only other substances of importance, and if these ingredients can be reduced into Oxygen, Nitrogen, and Hydrogen, which is possible, if not probable, all the metals may be reduced into these great gases.

If this theory can be substantiated, it points to the origin of the earth. It says that the earth was at one time a vast atmosphere devoid of solid matter. And assuming that this atmosphere was many times more dense than air now is, it would extend as far out as the moon, which would give a diameter of 503,000 miles. The solidification and contraction of the earth would probably originate at its centre, when rotation would begin, and work outwards, and such is the probable origin of the earth.

All the rocks from the Granite up to the London Clay have been formed by chemical action in water, and afterwards crystallised and organised by the operation of gases, acids, and electric fluids passing through the veins and arteries which everywhere intersect them. The only rocks which have the appearance of having been melted are the Lava and Tufa of Volcanoes, and with that exception all rocks may be said to be of aqueous origin.

The properties of matter are life, heat, electricity, gravity, density, form, and motion. There is heat active or latent in all bodies, and if heat is a property of matter so is fire, which is heat in excess or in flames. The great difference between heat and fire is that while heat encourages and sustains life, fire destroys it, and if the rocky world is a living and growing mass, and not an extinct volcano, of which there is no doubt, we may safely conclude that the earth has been formed without the agency of fire. I shall divide the rocks into four distinct classes:—1. Original Rocks.—2. Sedimentary Rocks.—3. Metallic Rocks.—4. Volcanic Rocks; and these I will describe in the order I have stated them.

ORIGINAL ROCKS.

It is highly probable that when the earth began to harden up to its surface that the whole globe was covered with granite, or something like it. Mix all rocks together, and reduce them by acids and electricity to a pulp, and you will have a granite composed one-half of Silica and the other half of Oxygen and other ingredients, and that is probably the substance out of which all subsequent rocks have come.

The original rocks are granite, gneiss, mica, quartz, and other rocks of the Cambrian and Silurian series. As they have not been deposited they form a distinct class from the sedimentary rocks. The mountain ranges with a few exceptions are composed of original rocks. These ranges are like lines of mole hills, which have been thrown up gradually, and as no sedimentary deposits are found on them it is pretty certain that they have never been submerged. The mountains have probably remained as we see them from the time they passed from the soft to the hard state.

Of the sixty original metals the following are the chief:—Silica, Carbon, Boron, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Chlorine, Iodine, and Bromine, which may be called the light metals. We have next Soda, Potash, and Ammonia, which are soluble alkalies. Calcium, Magnesia, and Strontium are the earthy alkalies, and Alumina and Chromine earthy metals. The heavy metals are Platina, Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Iron, Zinc, Tin, and Mercury. One and all of these metals are supposed to be capable of assuming the three forms of solids, liquids, and gases by the operation of heat, electricity, and water. Add heat, and you will turn a solid into a liquid, or a liquid into a gas. Take heat away, and you will convert a liquid or a gas into a solid, of which mercury is an example.

Air, as that now exists in the atmosphere, is composed of three gases in mechanical combination. It consists of seven parts of Nitrogen (by weight), two parts of Oxygen, and one part of Carbon and other substances. At present there is very little Oxygen, and almost no Carbon in the air, but there was a time when these substances were in much greater abundance, and this probability must not be lost sight of when we attempt to unravel the mysteries of the past.

Water consists of seven parts (by weight) of Oxygen, one part of Hydrogen, and two parts of Silica, Nitrogen, and other substances. Here again we must remember that in the early ages of the earth's history water would be differently constituted from what it is now. As there is much more Oxygen in water than in air, and as Oxygen is supposed to be the great supporter of life in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, it follows that water more than air is the great vivifier of the world.

Vegetable matter is composed of Carbon, Nitrogen, and Water, or rather Carbon, Nitrogen, and Oxygen, for water is chiefly composed of Oxygen. Animal matter is somewhat different, for it is composed of Carbon and Oxygen, without Nitrogen. The rocks may be said to consist one-half of Oxygen and the other half of Silica and Carbon, which are probably Nitrogen and Hydrogen, Silica being to the rocks what Nitrogen is to the air—a negative substance. With these data before us we shall be prepared to trace the origin of the Sedimentary Rocks with much facility.

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS.

1. *Devonian Rocks.*—These are the first series of Sedimentary Rocks that are created. These rocks consist mainly of Silica, impregnated with iron, which is the great cementer of Nature. They have little or no Lime, Salt, or Carbon, from which we infer that the rocks below them and the air above them were devoid at this period of these substances.

2. *Mountain Limestone.*—This is an enormous body of Lime and Carbon several thousand feet in thickness. Now, where has this Carbon and Lime come from? The only conclusion we can come to is that the atmosphere has been reinforced by the addition of vast quantities of Carbon and Lime from the bowels of the earth, passing up through the veins and dykes which abound in all the rocks. The unseen mass below has been fermenting and sending forth volumes of Carbonic Acid Gas, and Lime in the form of gas, and these substances are deposited in the waters which now produce the Mountain Limestone. This may be called the first great revolution of the globe, for from this time forth all the rocks are composed more or less of Lime and Carbon, as well as of Silica and Oxygen.

3. *Coal Formation.*—These rocks are composed chiefly of carbon, which has, no doubt, been derived mainly from the Mountain Limestone. It has been supposed that Coal was once a mass of vegetable matter, growing on dry land, and afterwards submerged, but this opinion I am inclined to question. The sea at this time was fresh, or nearly so, consequently those plants in the Coal which we suppose to be terrestrial may be of marine origin. Coal has probably been formed at the bottom of the sea from the rocks below and the air above, like the other sedimentary rocks.

The water extracts substances from the air above and the rocks below, and forms a new rock. This creation produces a change both in the air above and in the rocks below, and another new rock is formed, and thus the endless series of layers to be found in the Coal and Oolite formations are produced. Affinity and repulsion are the cause of this wondrous creation of rocks. This cause has hitherto been overlooked by geologists, which accounts for their want of success in perfecting the science. Although heat and moisture have been the great agents employed in forming and organising the rocks, there is a cause beyond that, which is "affinity and repulsion."

Dykes and Veins are numerous in all the sedimentary rocks. The shifts of one section of rock below the level of another have puzzled many to account for. This, no doubt, arises from shrinkage, which causes one section to drop down, while another is left standing in its original position. These mighty shifts, or faults, so conspicuous in all coal mines, often extend to 100 or 200 fms., and have been effected very slowly, as indicated by the polished surfaces of the faults. To show that the hardness of the rocks has not arisen from pressure, I need only state that some of the softest rocks lie under the hardest rocks known.

4. *Permian Rocks.*—These rocks contain deposits of Salt, and as such deposits were previously almost unknown we come to a second revolution. The air must have received large quantities of salt or soda in the form of gas from the Earth's centre at this period, or no salt beds could have been precipitated. Now, for the first time, both sea and land become impregnated with salt.

5. *Oolite and Chalk.*—These rocks proclaim a third revolution. The mass of Lime now deposited could not have been produced if the air had not at the same time received enormous additions of Lime, or Calcium, in the form of gas, from the centre of the earth.

6. *London Clay.*—The age of Lime and Chalk having now come to an end, a fourth revolution ensues, when the beds of the London Clay are formed. The air is now exhausted of its surcharge of Lime, and becomes much more fit for vegetable or animal life, when superior animals and men are created. Prior to this time the earth must have been almost entirely covered with water, for the terrestrial fossils to be found in the rocks prior to this time are comparatively trifling. The land being under water, nearly all the fossils prior to the London Clay consist of marine products. Now, what has caused the water to subside? The vast absorption of water in the newly-made rocks is one cause, and the other is the cooling down of the climate, which must have taken place at this period, causing the waters to shrink in bulk. These two causes must have reduced the bulk of water at least one-third, which accounts for the dry land. In this way the rocks which have been accumulating unseen at the bottom of the sea for ages have come to light.

This last creation of rocks is followed by the great Deluge, usually called the Drift, which distorted nearly the whole surface of the globe, and buried in its ruins nearly all the vegetable and animal productions then existing. The climate is now entirely changed, owing to the rarefaction of the air, the heat being reduced all over the globe. This change once more causes the waters to shrink in bulk, when the dry land reappears, and the earth resumes the form we now behold. The time occupied in the formation of the sedimentary rocks is probably much shorter than we have been accustomed to imagine. Taking the aggregate thickness of these rocks at ten miles, and allowing only one foot to be created every year, as is quite possible in the early ages when the air was thick, and the climate hot, the period would not exceed 50,000 years.

METALLIC ROCKS.

I have not called these Crystalline Rocks, as all the other rocks are crystallised more or less as well as them; I have, therefore, called them Metallic Rocks. There are innumerable metallic veins, dykes, and faults, which run in a straight line from the surface towards the centre of the earth. These faults are from 1 inch to 100 feet or more in thickness, and are completely filled with crystalline matter, partly metallic and partly of silica. These veins or faults in the strata may be compared to the pores of the skin in the human body, or to the veins and circulation of the blood, both in respect of their number and the functions they perform in the organisation of the material globe. By these veins all the rocks through which they pass are fed and nourished from the centre. Gases and electric fluids ascend through them, and cause crystallisation, or organisation, not only in the veins themselves but through their offshoots, passing at angles east and west, and through the entire mass, which surrounds the veins and their offshoots. Properly speaking, the veins north and south ought to be called ARTERIES, and their offshoots east and west VEINS.

The Gases penetrate through the Silurian and Slate rocks, which produce all the metals. The reason why these rocks produce more metals than other rocks is, no doubt, because they are very congenial to the production of metal. It must be remembered that it is not the gas or electricity which alone produces crystalline matter, but that they do so only in connection with the surrounding mass: a fact which accounts for one rock and one district being barren or deficient in metals, while another abounds in them. We next come to the Devonian rocks, which are not very productive in metals. The gas now ascends through the Mountain Limestone, where it produces the metals in great abundance. The Coal measures are next penetrated by the veins, but they produce no metals, as that formation is not congenial to their production. The Permian, Oolite, Chalk, and London Clay are all in their turn passed through, but their product in metals is comparatively small.

Hornblende, Trap, and Basalt may be considered the same rock. In passing through the Silurian, Devonian, and Mountain Lime this rock is called Hornblende, in the Coal measures it is called Trap, and in the Chalk it is Basalt. The reason why this rock changes so much is, of course, the different substances through which it passes, partaking as it does of the nature of the surrounding mass at every stage of its progress upwards.

When substances either simple or compound combine with each other they only do so in certain fixed proportions, called *equivalents*. This is as unchangeable a law in the material world as the law of truth in the moral world, for what equivalents are to physics principles are to morals. Mix Soda and Chlorine together, and you will create a new substance (Common Salt), and the substances used will always be in the ratio given in the table of equivalents. If less or more of either be added a residue will be left, which will not combine; so the law is unalterable, let us do what we please.

The only way of accounting for this wonderful and striking result is, that every different metal possesses properties different from every other. The atoms of each metal differ in weight and size from every other. One metal has an affinity for one and a dislike to another. This law is the source of heat, growth, and action. Look at a pebble, a flint, or an ironstone nodule, and you will find it has a heart and rings as distinct of those of a tree, showing beyond all question, that mineral matter is as capable of life, and organisation as vegetable or even animal matter, and that it grows from year to year, and from age to age.

VOLCANIC ROCKS.

These rocks consist of Lava and Tufa, which have been thrown up by Volcanoes either extinct or active. There is no doubt that Volcanoes are merely superficial excrescences on the earth's surface, like the boils which often break out on the human body. Earthquakes, subterranean lakes, rivers, and hot springs all come from the same source, and have nothing whatever to do with the centre of the earth, or the general system on which the material globe is constructed. Volcanic Rocks contain no veins, and as they are the only exception to this law of Nature they may be said to be dead matter, in which life and growth are extinct.

Such is my new System of Geology, which I hope will be found more simple and practical than any of the existing systems. In my next letter I purpose to treat of vegetable and animal life.

72, Sloane-street, May 31.

THE NEW METAL—THALLIUM.

SIR,—Permit me, before proceeding further with my (to use the words of Mr. Peter Spence) "attempt to denude Mr. Crookes of his well-won fame," to give the assurance not only that I have no ill-feeling against Mr. Crookes, but also that whatever personal feeling I might introduce would most certainly be in his favour. After reading the communications of Dr. Paul and Mr. Spence, I think the readers of the Journal will be more than ever inclined to support my view—that the new metal which Mr. Jones declared he had discovered in 1857 was probably identical with that the compounds of which Mr. Crookes exhibited in the International Exhibition in 1862, and with that which was first isolated in its metallic form by M. Lamy. I have not asserted, nor did I intend to infer, that Mr. Jones had given a good scientific description of the metal thallium; but what I did infer, and what I still maintain, is that Mr. Jones first pointed out the existence of an unknown metal occurring in connection with sulphur residue; that the announcement made in the *Mining Journal* of July 14, 1857, was sufficient to direct the attention of chemists to a new metal from sulphur residue; that previous to 1862 Mr. Crookes published nothing better calculated to explain the nature of thallium than had been published by Mr. Jones in 1857; that the metal described, insufficiently, and to some extent inaccurately, by Mr. Jones was identical with that denominated thallium by Mr. Crookes, and obtained in the metallic form by M. Lamy five years afterwards; and, finally, it is probable that Mr. Jones had, practically speaking, isolated the new metal in 1857, though he may not have obtained it in a state of absolute purity.

I am sorry to have to charge Dr. Paul with unfair dispute, but must say he has distorted the statement contained in the paragraph quoted in my last, in order, if possible, to secure the admission of Mr. Crookes' claim as a proven fact, although his arguments show that such is far from being the case. That Mr. Jones' description was not so unintelligible as Dr. Paul would infer is evident from the fact that Mr. Spence does not raise any question upon the point. Mr. Spence probably concluded, as I do, that what was intended to be conveyed in the paragraph in question was this: "Mr. Joseph Jones, of Bolton-le-Moors, states that he has discovered, in the residuum obtained in the manufacture of sulphuric acid or of brimstone, a previously unknown metal, partaking of the character of arsenium, aluminium, silver, &c.; the raw material occurring finely divided, malleable, ductile, &c., and having about the specific gravity of iron."

Now, I think all impartial readers will admit that, assuming this to be Mr. Jones' meaning—and it is only the fair reading of his statement—that he showed quite as accurate a knowledge of the new metal in 1857 as Mr.

Crookes did five years afterwards; the simple circumstance that Mr. Jones called it by another name is quite unimportant. We see from Mr. Crookes' paper, printed in the *Chemical News* of March 30, 1861; that even at that time his notions upon the subject were very undefined; for, although himself editor of the *Journal* in which the memoir is printed, he heads the article "On the existence of a new metal, probably of the sulphur group," and admits its possible identity with antimony, arsenic, osmium, selenium, or tellurium; and, though he does not think there is much chance of his new metal proving to be either of the first three, he is less decided with reference to the last two. Upon reading Mr. Crookes' memoir, of March 30, 1861, I conclude that his views were as uncertain and transitory as the green line upon which his fame is suspended.

Mr. Crookes' next reference to the subject is in an article headed "Further Remarks on the supposed New Alkaloid," and in this he says, "I have not succeeded in finding this body in any selenium or tellurium ores which I have examined;" but, he continues, that he has obtained it from Lipari sulphur and Spanish pyrites. This is the last reference to the subject in 1861, and surely no one will deny that Mr. Crookes' statements are quite as little evidence of a knowledge of the precise nature of the new substance as those upon which the claim is made for Mr. Jones. Both seem perfectly well aware that a new metal existed in connection with the residuum from the manufacture of sulphuric acid and of brimstone, yet neither seem to have been in a position to make known any definite particulars concerning it. Mr. Jones knew that it was a white metal, something like arsenium, silver, and aluminium; and Mr. Crookes supposed that it was some metal that he had not before met with, but had no notion of its character. Mr. Jones hung his reputation on the general description of the isolated metal, Mr. Crookes upon his new green line; which was the safest support is that which has to be demonstrated.

Supposing the claim of Mr. Jones to the isolation of the pure metal to be proved untenable, it may fairly be assumed that he obtained it contaminated with some of the other metals existing in the sulphur residue—as, for example, iron and aluminium; this would account for the trifling inaccuracy of his description, which, after all, approaches quite as nearly to the truth as anything published by Mr. Crookes previous to 1862. The first reference to the really isolated metal after that of Mr. Jones occurs in the report of Dumas, a translation of which is published in the *Chemical News* of Jan. 10, 1863. Dumas demonstrates that Lamy was the first to prove (I take Mr. Crookes' own translation from the *Comptes Rendus*) "that it was not a metalloïd analogous to selenium and tellurium, as Mr. Crookes, who had never obtained it free and pure, thought, but that it was, in fact, a true metal;" and further on he observes that "it is less blue than lead, less white than silver, and in its colour more resembles tin or aluminium than any other metal." I trust this will be sufficient proof that I had some grounds for connecting Mr. Jones' sulphurium with M. Lamy's, and consequently with Mr. Crookes' thallium; that Mr. Jones' statement (even if made by accident) was less open to ridicule than Dr. Paul would have it supposed; and that, assuming my opinion to be a fallacy, Mr. Spence must give "the little more information" he says "he will be glad to give" in order to prove it to be so.

So far as I am aware Mr. Crookes has never attempted individually to prove that he was the first to obtain the metal in its metallic state, and the claims put forward in his journal editorially are anything but conclusive. Mr. Spence states that "thallium is not a product of sulphur, but of iron pyrites," which I admit is true, but even Mr. Crookes and M. Lamy were ignorant of that fact until after the end of 1861, and even now it is probably as correct to say that it is a product of sulphur as it is of iron pyrites, it being, in fact, a product of neither, although it occasionally occurs in connection with both, and also with copper, cadmium, bismuth, &c. Perhaps in the "little more information" which Mr. Spence may publish he will state whether anyone, previous to Mr. Jones, published the fact that an unknown metal, whitish in colour, existed in the residuum obtained in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. If Mr. Spence can affirm this I will at once admit that Mr. Crookes is entitled to the honour of having first discovered the new metal, otherwise I shall be inclined to accord him only that amount of credit, which is by no means inconsiderable, to which he is entitled.

E. D. H.

THE NEW METAL—THALLIUM.

SIR,—I am very grateful that my discovery of a new metal occurring in certain sulphide ores should have been so prominently re-noticed in the *Mining Journal*. The original notice of this discovery was copied from your *Journal* at the time into many metropolitan, provincial, and continental newspapers; therefore, it is unreasonable to suppose that neither Mr. Crookes nor M. Lamy should have seen the notice, which even their children must have read in the *London Journal*, *Family Herald*, &c.

I should be glad to secure the necessary aid for developing the discovery, whether my remuneration be a fixed sum or a percentage on the profits realised.—19, Lyndhurst-street, Bolton, June 4.

J. JONES.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMOUR-PLATES.

SIR,—I was not a little surprised to find in a rolling-mill, at which a lead is taken for armour-plates, that in rolling to bars the bloom from the puddler's hammer is dispensed with, the bloom of about 8 in. square being taken hot to the heating furnace, I must suppose with impurities within, which rolling thin would have expelled, besides other benefits lost. The iron I saw making was, however, for bars, not armour-plates, and of bars I write. I beg to suggest to the trade a mode for retaining the rolling, and also the temperature of the iron, and to the saving of shearing the bars to lengths for a pile, and piling, &c., costing a few shillings per ton over what my mode would.

I presume it will be granted that iron should be so puddled that a bar may be folded on a card of the width of the desired length of the pile. That its not bearing this test, but breaking, should be cause for laying the pieces aside (as also the puddler) for other than usual treatment. The mere mention of *folding* up a bar to make a pile, would appear to suffice; but I will proceed by saying, suppose an extension of the lower roll to beyond the standards (in one, or by coupling-box). On that extension a cog-wheel, and light spur in gear with it, and to be let out of gear at pleasure. In the shaft end of the spur, a socket for the square end or centre of the card, tapered so that the card (notched for the bar end) can be returned to the socket quickly, or a fresh one, should the folded iron fasten on, so as to require (by small crane and boy) the card to be dropped on its end, to quit the iron, a lever fixed for the purpose having failed to cast off the pile. This crane also to carry the pile over the rolls, if desirable, to give it a pass through the large groove, to close the space the card had formed (say) 2 inches, or if preferred to the hammer for that purpose; guide, of course, before the card, to press on the bar folding, by lever *weighted*, or *springs*. Each pile passing over a weighing-machine would enable a boy to show the puddler the "yield" of each heat at the moment, and keep him to the mark of weight, as the folding in quality.

It may be held that the inside of a cooling mass is not so cold as the outside, and, consequently, reheated in less time, but the heat of the furnace passing between the bars folded is a set-off as to time and fuel, while the benefit by conversion of raw iron, and melting out impurities, is far greater. Improvement after puddling is partial, and of small account comparatively.

My half century's experience in the management of mines and ironworks in many districts for leading men, induces me once more to warn John Bull that, with every nation of Europe and "the States" possessed of *charcoal* pig, he stands a fair chance of having armour-plates *inferior* to all.

Bank-street, Sheffield, June 4.

THOMAS BUTLER.

THE CAUSE OF BOILERS EXPLODING.

SIR,—In the *Journal* of May 2 there was given an extract from a letter of mine on this subject, in which I stated as my opinion that boiler explosions are caused by the sudden ignition of oxygen and hydrogen gases within the boiler, and that these gases are the result of the decomposition of the steam; of course, I assume that steam may be decomposed by *heat alone*. I only noticed a few days ago that a reply to this, by Mr. Vernon, had appeared in the *Journal* of May 9, in which the writer endeavours to prove the fallacy of the theory. In order to do this, he lays it down as an axiom that steam cannot be decomposed without an "oxidizing agent." And, as a further proof, he explains how the protoxide of iron would be formed in boilers, in case the plates get *red hot*, by the iron attracting the oxygen of the steam, and leaving the hydrogen free, thus forming a "non-explosive mixture." Perhaps this may partially take place in a boiler in which the water has been allowed to get low, and some of the plates have become red-hot, and the steam decomposed; but the surface of the plates which become red-hot in boilers that explode is of too limited an extent to take up a very great portion of the oxygen, and to form the non-explosive mixture, eight-ninths of the whole of the steam would have to be absorbed by the iron.

The experiment alluded to in Mr. Vernon's letter, by which he says his explanation may "very easily be verified," is probably that of passing steam through red-hot cylinder, containing iron filings. The idea used to be that the iron filings acted as a co-agent with the heat in decomposing the steam, but I have always been of opinion that

the fillings had nothing to do with the decomposition of the steam, and only attracted the oxygen when set free through the action of the heat, imparting a repulsive power to the particles of the steam as evolved in its expansion—which when continued and increased ultimately destroys the chemical combination of the gases, or, as a chemist would say, "carries the atoms beyond the influence of chemical affinity," in like manner, only more intensely in proportion to the temperature attained, as when heat is applied to the water it is said to impart a repulsive power to the particles of the water, by which the cohesion is loosened, and the water rises in the form of steam.

If the writer of the letter had made himself acquainted with recent enquiries into the subject, before he had stated so positively that to produce the decomposition of water it is necessary to provide some oxidizing agent," and also that to "have the gears of the decomposed water free in the boiler" is "contrary to the laws of chemical action," he would have seen that it has been proved by Mr. Grove that water becomes decomposed at a high temperature without any other chemical agent than that of heat, and that the gases are left in a free state; and also that this view held by Mr. Grove—namely, that water becomes decomposed at a high temperature—is sanctioned by the opinion of Prof. Faraday.—*Audley, June 4.*

ROBERT ROY, Jun.

DOLGELLY—ITS GOLD MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES.

SIR.—This district has become noted for its gold mines, and, according to present prospects, it is likely to become noted also for its slate quarries. Several quarries are now in course of being opened on the Cader Idris side of the water, and a company is soon to be formed to work the Cwm-y-chaf Slate Quarry, on the other side. Two or three quarries, eight or ten acres, took out a large quantity of slate, and the intention of opening a quarry there, but, owing to some cause or other, it has been left to the present lessees to carry out the project. These gentlemen are now working a gold mine there. Several fine-looking lodes run through the property, and gold in considerable quantity has been found in one or two of the lodes. The prospects in the mine are most encouraging, and the proprietors have hitherto paid more attention to their gold mine than to their slate rocks; but the company about to be formed will work both the mine and the quarries. There are two beds of slate rock in this set, one of a beautiful green and the other of a blue colour. The quarry is to be opened on the green rock, the market prices of green slates being 25 per cent. higher than blue slates. The present lessees are three Welshmen from Carnarvon, and I wish that they may meet with those success which their enterprising spirit deserves. The greater number of mines and quarries in Wales are first opened by Welshmen; but, for want of a more enterprising spirit, they soon go out of their hands.

IDRIS.

SOUTH FRANCES AND WEST BASSET.

SIR.—If these companies had consisted of poor men, instead of men of wealth in a wealthy mine, the dispute regarding the boundary, so long pending, would have been arranged long since. The lawyers, having a nice bone to pick, are not in a hurry to relinquish their hold. Time is money with them especially. Poor Henry Vincent (I believe that was his name—not John) little thought that his name would become associated with the annals of the courts of law, to be handed down to posterity. He did not live to witness and enjoy this distinction. The experience of these companies will remain as a standing caution to new companies and to land agents in taking and granting sets, to see that the description of the limits is properly defined, without ambiguity, and indisputable. The culpable carelessness of the party who drew up the lease of Wheel Harriett (West Basset) is a standing disgrace to him, and, if he were now alive, he ought, if possible, to be made to bear all the costs of the proceedings consequent on his stupid act. In the description it is said that a line is to be drawn from a stone post to John Vincent's house, without saying to what point in that house. It is said in Euclid that the extremities of a line are points. Is a house a point? Again, this house, as represented in the plan, is placed 50 fms. out of its proper position. It is said, also, that a line is to be drawn from Vincent's house to another stone post on the road to Wheel Harriett, but the position of this stone in the plan is 4 fms. too far south. Altogether, the affair is most disgraceful to a lawyer, or any man of common sense. If I mistake not, this question has been in the hands of the lawyers five or six years; but I hear that the case is now coming on. The South Frances party, when they had a verdict in March, 1858, made a great demonstration of their joy, which was premature, for at the very next assize the verdict was given in favour of West Basset; and, if the case be submitted to another jury I believe that the same result will follow. A very ludicrous circumstance occurred in the Assize Hall, Bodmin, when the jury gave their verdict. A lawyer's clerk, who, I was told, made himself officiously busy in the promotion of the South Frances interest, understood that the verdict was for that company, and, under that misapprehension, he leaped and capered about the place like one whose respite from the gallows had just arrived. When he found out his mistake, however, he was somewhat ashamed of himself. West Basset party showed their good sense in reserving their demonstrations till the end, for so, I believe they intend. On the occasion referred to, they did not make any to-do, but went quietly about their business.—*Camborne, June 1.*

AN AGENT.

WHEEL HARRIETT, AND CAPT. REYNOLDS.

SIR.—Referring to the remarks of Mr. King, at Wheel Harriett meeting, reported in the Supplement to last week's Journal, and having reference to a letter from me to Messrs. Watson and Cuell, allow me to state that, in the first place, my remarks had no reference whatever to the value of what Mr. King calls the "reserves" of the mine, but of one particular stop, about 4 fathoms long, and then stopping by twelve men. Of this I stated that "from the present dip of the tin towards the winze the rich part of the lode will be worked out in 2 or 3 fms. deeper, so that I should not estimate this ground at above 7000." I maintain that the appearance of the stop at that time justified this opinion, and some reports of the same date state this stop to be very short, and nearly exhausted. But who is not aware that the ever-varying appearance of lodes renders an opinion which seems probable one day improbable the next; and that the blasting of a hole, or a few blows of the pick, may possibly change the whole aspect of affairs? This reason led me to write further, "the tin ground may lengthen and hold deeper than now appears likely." Then, in reference to the tin at surface, it is quite true that I supposed it to be worth 6000, or 7000; but, at the same time, I distinctly stated the difficulty of valuing a pile of tin without sampling it, and that it may be much better than it looked. The sum named may have been considerably under the mark, but the sale of 28891. worth of tin three weeks after (not ten days, as Mr. King states) does not prove it to be so, and, in consequence of the gentleman's opinion, I intended to give an opinion upon the value of the tin sampling of tin itself should have taken samples, and in my report given an estimate not only of the tin at surface, but of the piles of tin then underground, broken from this and the eastern stop, as well as an estimate of what more could be broken. This, however, was not the case, and in the letter referred to I simply stated what I understood to be the result of the sales of tin and copper since the meeting of the adventurers, and casually remarked what I supposed to be the quantity of tin at the surface towards another sampling.

W. H. REYNOLDS.

Prospect-plate, Redruth, June 3.

EAST CARADON MINE.

SIR.—Referring to the remarks of "A. B. C." which appeared in the Journal of May 23, respecting this mine, I have had it carefully inspected by one of the most able and trustworthy mining agents in Cornwall, and he states that the ends are very much fallen off, that the best of the ore ground is being rapidly stopped away, keep up the return; that the 60 east is nearly out to the boundary, and scarcely to value, and that the lode in the 80 cannot be cut under seven or eight months from the present time. The mine, therefore, seems to stand thus—The 50 east nearly to boundary, and very poor. The 50 west long since driven to the boundary, as is also the 60 west. The 60 east worth about 400. per fm. The 70 east not rich; the 70 west still worth 400. per fm., but still fallen off. The new lode which had for a short time a rich branch of ore, is now no longer to value. The sale price of the ore has fallen off nearly one-half, partly from the fall in the standard, but far more in consequence of the poverty of the ore recently raised from the mine. The market value of the mine has fallen from about 125,000, to 125,000, and at the latter figure it is nearly double its fair market value, on the supposition that dividends of 10s. quarterly can be declared. But without some very marked change in the prospects of the mine it will be impossible to maintain for many months even this diminished rate of dividend. Tincroft, West Seton, and Wheel Seton, which are all intrinsically more than East Caradon, are selling at a market price of little more than one-half of East Caradon.—*June 4.*

R. M.

OLD WHEEL NEPTUNE COMPANY.

SIR.—With reference to the report of the meeting of the Old Wheel Neptune Company, published in last week's Journal, I feel that I owe it to the shareholders and the public to state definitely why I left the chair on that occasion. The reason was, that applications for 150 new shares from the secretary and solicitor of the company were omitted from the annual report and balance-sheet. This omission reduced the assets of the company to the extent of 37501., and, as I could not put my name to a document which I knew to be incorrect and unjust to the shareholders, I had no alternative but to resign the position I held as Chairman of the company. Unfortunately, there were only nine shareholders present, and these, with the exception of myself, were the personal friends of the secretary, which accounts for the circumstance that I was left to fight the battle of the shareholders single-handed.—*72, Sloane-street, Chelsea, June 2.*

A. ALISON.

CROWAN CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—You have often shown your desire to promote legitimate mining enterprise, by giving insertion, from time to time, to various letters respecting the value and possibilities of success of properties brought before the investing public; amongst others, that of "Crowan Consols Copper Mining Company" has been well ventilated in your columns; and, as all who invest in mining speculations are readers of your valuable Journal, I have forwarded this letter, in the hope that it contains some information which you may deem worthy of publicity. Having a large interest in the Crowan Mine, I was anxious to see for myself what had been accomplished in the six months which have elapsed since the works were commenced. In company, therefore, with a well-known Cornish mining agent, I visited the property (situated about four miles from Hayle), when I carefully examined all the various works which I knew to be in progress, and in a most like manner. The newly-erected engine-house and stack will bear comparison with any 13 tons each, are all in admirable working order. The smith's and carpenter's shops and count-house are all substantial buildings. All the works have been carried out with a strict regard to economy, and I must confess I was greatly surprised at the large amount of work done in so short a time, and for so moderate a sum, as has been expended. After devoting nearly three hours to viewing the works, and ascertaining the extent of the set (nearly one mile long), not forgetting to look at the pile of ore obtained by the tributaries (nearly 9000 tons), I was informed that the engineer was ready to start the engine for the first time. This I found was rather an important affair, if we may judge from the fact that nearly all the people, both old and young, of both sexes, from the neighbouring villages, were present to witness the sight. Without the slightest hitch of any kind, the engine was started on its pumping course by Mr. Eustice, jun. (of the firm of Eustice and Sons, Hayle), amidst the cheers of the assembled bystanders.

The remainder of the day, as is usual on such occasions, was spent in festivities; and amongst the invited guests was an old man, Capt. Simmonds, of Leedstown, of the venerable age of 81, who informed us that for 17 years he was the managing agent of the former company, and that they obtained enormous profits from the Strawberry and

Dumpling lodes. He also assured us that we have a splendid course of ore at the 20, which will give handsome profits, and that in about a month from the present time the mine would prove one of the best in the district. He, likewise, begged to say that he had not the least interest in misleading us, not being possessed of a single share in the property, but that the short time named would prove the truth of his assertion. A gentleman present mentioned the fact, that in the adjoining set the shares had risen to a premium in consequence of their having cut the Dumpling lode, which traverses the Crowan Mine. After the usual toasts and congratulations on the success so far achieved, the company separated, and I returned to Redruth well pleased with my visit, convinced that in a short time the shareholders will have the satisfaction of knowing that the various reports on the property by mining men of experience and ability who have inspected the set are not overdrawn.

ONE OF THE LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A special general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, Mr. ALFRED WILSON in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said the object of the present meeting was stated in the notice convening it—to lay before the proprietors the reports last received from the mines. He regretted to say that they were of a character different from that anticipated, being unsatisfactory as to the prospects. But the object of the directors in convening the present meeting was to put the proprietors in full possession of all the information to hand, so as to enable them to judge as to what course should be adopted with regard to the future. He then proceeded to read the report of Capt. Morrison, as follows:—

March 14.—I beg leave to forward you my report of the workings of the mine. Since my last to you we have cut the lode in the 20, cutting the footwall with only 3 ft. difference between the upper drift from the sump in 10 fms., showing the great mistake of Capt. Pascoe in locating the shaft some 60 ft. from the back of the lode, incurring the expense, necessarily, of 15000, or 20000; at the same time, the whim-shaft already put down would have answered every purpose for a sump, until the true course and underlie was ascertained; and, if there be no change from the present underlie, it will be some 200 fms., or more, before it would be cut in the sump, incurring, until then, the cost of a drift in each step of 10 fms. The appearance of the lode is anything but favourable, being very much broken up, carrying no ore, and intermixed with many branches of the country, which give us but a poor prospect of success in that level; and another thing very much against us is a continuation of barytes in the lode, which, as long as it lasts, will ever prevent us from dressing our ore and shaft smalls to any advantage, as the waste is as heavy as the ore, and no process whatever with water has proved effectual for its separation, consequently causing us the loss of half our ore raised, as its percentage without dressing would not come up in any way to our standard. The stopes in the 15 east carries a splendid course of ore, the profit of it being entirely lost, owing to the large quantity of barytes being intermixed with it not only preventing the dressing of it, but also the great expense of driving, the hardness of which, in the lode and in the country, being so uniform. Our rate of driving and sinking never exceeds 3 1/2 to 4 fms. per month. The main cross-cut, through the hill, is still in course of driving, though as yet without any result, and if anything be cut it will probably be this month, being in nearly 40 fms., and approaching an iron back, which has been the outcroppings of our lode throughout. The indications throughout the mine being so much against us, every possible reduction in the way of expenditure has been made, even the stopping of the next 10 fms. of the sump to be sunk, which really would be useless, unless the directors would consent to immediately sink the mine down to the 50, which under any circumstances, according to the hardness of the country, could not be done under 25000. As to the deposits of ore in large quantities to the westward there is not a doubt, as little has been done towards the extension of the mine that way; but it will be attended with enormous expense, as the present term is that the adjoining rock, and not a trace of copper in it. In every other instance where we have sunk or driven on the lode, from the 10 fm. level, the ore has either run out or been so much intermixed with barytes as to be valueless. Altogether I find we have sent away 17 tons of ore only in the last four months, and the greater portion of this was obtained from the first winze sunk in the 10 fathoms level. It is now evident that if the shareholders wish to proceed with this mine they must be prepared for a large expenditure and a long delay before they can expect to obtain any definite result, and the uncertainty as to what their views may be renders it difficult for me to determine how to act. Had the lode turned out well in the 20 fathoms level, I should have proceeded to sink to another level; but if the shareholders are not inclined to incur any further risk, it would only be a waste of money to go on sinking. On the other hand, if they determine to proceed, a delay of at least four months must take place if the works are stopped, until I can receive a reply to this communication. After carefully considering the matter, I have determined to make preparations for sinking to another level, and then wait for instructions. These preparations will occupy a month or six weeks at least, so that the delay will not be so great, should you determine to proceed; and on the other hand, no very great expense will be incurred should you determine to abandon the further prosecution of the works. The preparations to be made consist of putting down the plunger and the machinery connected therewith, and as all the materials are on the ground, it will not involve any great expense. Whilst this is going on every exertion shall be used to explore the lode down to the 20 fm. level. We are going to open upon the lode down in the bed of the water-course, to ascertain the nature of the ground in that direction. If it should turn out to be easier ground, I should be inclined to give it a good trial. The main difficulty we have had to contend with has been the hardness of the ground: we have paid as much as 700. per fathom for sinking, so that in the event of it being determined to go down to a greater depth before abandoning the mine, and water-ground being found to the westward, it would become a question for consideration whether it would not be economy to abandon our present shaft and sink on the lode. You will observe by Mr. Morrison's reports that the lode is going down almost vertically, underlying only 1 foot in 10 fathoms, thus showing the great error Capt. Pascoe committed in planning the works. You ask me whether there is any necessity for employing a second captain. This is a matter which had already engaged my attention. Mr. Morrison proposed to discontinue Captain James's services about four months ago, but our prospects were then so very encouraging, and Captain James was such an excellent ore dresser, that I was disinclined to lose him; however, he had a very serious attack of illness immediately after, and was, therefore, obliged to leave. Mr. Morrison has since placed one of the miners, S. Garland, in the position of underground manager, and I have no objection to his doing so, but if the shareholders are on the occasion of my recent visit to the mine, Mr. Morrison mooted the question of withdrawing himself from the company's service. He said that as things had turned out he felt he could not make any adequate return for the high rate of remuneration he was receiving, and that unless the company's operations were going to be very much extended any intelligent miner could carry on the works at Nuccaleena. Influenced by a desire to economise as much as possible the company's resources, I felt inclined to take the same view, but told him I would not take any action in the matter without consulting Mr. Scott. On my return to Adelaide, therefore, the matter was discussed, and the view Mr. Scott took of it was that it was not wise to discontinue Mr. Morrison's services on account of the unfavourable appearance the mine now presents, it would look like a condemnation of the whole concern, and that this is a step we ought not to take without the sanction of your board. I felt there was some force in this reasoning, and I accordingly wrote to Mr. Morrison to say that unless he wished to leave on his own accord we should prefer that he remained until we could receive instructions from you. To that letter I have not yet received a reply, and I cannot say what course of action he will take. He is no doubt very much disappointed at the result of his labours, and being a man of active energies he feels it a burden to be stationed in that distant locality with so limited a field for the exercise of his talents. It is possible, therefore, that he may be disinclined to remain so long as four months. So far, however, as regards the works at Nuccaleena you need not fear but that everything will go on well. Garland is quite competent to manage the underground work, and is a very steady man, having been at the mine ever since it was first opened. In Mr. Dix we have also a man who is to be thoroughly depended upon for the financial and general management.

He then read the following extracts from the letter of Mr. Bonney:—

Adelaide, March 26.—Directly after the last mail left I started for Nuccaleena, and arrived there a day or two after they cut the lode in the 20 fm. level. Mr. Morrison's report will give you the result, and I need not say what a sad disappointment it has been to me, after the fair promise of success we had four months ago. This sudden change in the character of the lode is very disheartening, but it is only another instance of the proverbial uncertainty of mining operations. On going underground, I found the lode in the 20 fm. level, as Mr. Morrison describes it, diminished in thickness, intermixed with the country, and the present term is that the adjoining rock, and not a trace of copper in it. In every other instance where we have sunk or driven on the lode, from the 10 fm. level, the ore has either run out or been so much intermixed with barytes as to be valueless. Altogether I find we have sent away 17 tons of ore only in the last four months, and the greater portion of this was obtained from the first winze sunk in the 10 fathoms level. It is now evident that if the shareholders wish to proceed with this mine they must be prepared for a large expenditure and a long delay before they can expect to obtain any definite result, and the uncertainty as to what their views may be renders it difficult for me to determine how to act. Had the lode turned out well in the 20 fathoms level, I should have proceeded to sink to another level; but if the shareholders are not inclined to incur any further risk, it would only be a waste of money to go on sinking. On the other hand, if they determine to proceed, a delay of at least four months must take place if the works are stopped, until I can receive a reply to this communication. After carefully considering the matter, I have determined to make preparations for sinking to another level, and then wait for instructions. These preparations will occupy a month or six weeks at least, so that the delay will not be so great, should you determine to proceed; and on the other hand, no very great expense will be incurred should you determine to abandon the further prosecution of the works. The preparations to be made consist of putting down the plunger and the machinery connected therewith, and as all the materials are on the ground, it will not involve any great expense. Whilst this is going on every exertion shall be used to explore the lode down to the 20 fm. level. We are going to open upon the lode down in the bed of the water-course, to ascertain the nature of the ground in that direction. If it should turn out to be easier ground, I should be inclined to give it a good trial. The main difficulty we have had to contend with has been the hardness of the ground: we have paid as much as 700. per fathom for sinking, so that in the event of it being determined to go down to a greater depth before abandoning the mine, and water-ground being found to the westward, it would become a question for consideration whether it would not be economy to abandon our present shaft and sink on the lode. You will observe by Mr. Morrison's reports that the lode is going down almost vertically, underlying only 1 foot in 10 fathoms, thus showing the great error Capt. Pascoe committed in planning the works. You ask me whether there is any necessity for employing a second captain. This is a matter which had already engaged my attention. Mr. Morrison proposed to discontinue Captain James's services about four months ago, but our prospects were then so very encouraging, and Captain James was such an excellent ore dresser, that I was disinclined to lose him; however, he had a very serious attack of illness immediately after, and was, therefore, obliged to leave. Mr. Morrison has since placed one of the miners, S. Garland, in the position of underground manager, and I have no objection to his doing so, but if the shareholders are on the occasion of my recent visit to the mine, Mr. Morrison mooted the question of withdrawing himself from the company's service. He said that as things had turned out he felt he could not make any adequate return for the high rate of remuneration he was receiving, and that unless the company's operations were going to be very much extended any intelligent miner could carry on the works at Nuccaleena. Influenced by a desire to economise as much as possible the company's resources, I felt inclined to take the same view, but told him I would not take any action in the matter without consulting Mr. Scott. On my return to Adelaide, therefore, the matter was discussed, and the view Mr. Scott took of it was that it was not wise to discontinue Mr. Morrison's services on account of the unfavourable appearance the mine now presents, it would look like a condemnation of the whole concern, and that this is a step we ought not to take without the sanction of your board. I felt there was some force in this reasoning, and I accordingly wrote to Mr. Morrison to say that unless he wished to leave on his own accord we should prefer that he remained until we could receive instructions from you. To that letter I have not yet received a reply, and I cannot say what course of action he will take. He is no doubt very much disappointed at the result of his labours, and being a man of active energies he feels it a burden to be stationed in that distant locality with so limited a field for the exercise of his talents. It is possible, therefore, that he may be disinclined to remain so long as four months. So far, however, as regards the works at Nuccaleena you need not fear but that everything will go on well. Garland is quite competent to manage the underground work, and is a very steady man, having been at the mine ever since it was first opened. In Mr. Dix we have also a man who is to be thoroughly depended upon for the financial and general management.

The CHAIRMAN continued—it would be seen by those communications that the expectations of finding the course of ore as valuable in the 20 fathom level as it had proved itself to be in the 10 fathom level had not been realised; and it would appear that a considerable outlay—probably more than the whole of the amount of the unrecalled capital—would be required to really prove the actual value of the various mineral properties possessed by the company. It would be recalled that the directors, at the initiation of the undertaking, were to believe that these several mines had been tested, and proved to be of a most valuable character, and there could be no doubt that they were regarded as such by everyone connected with South Australia. Others who had visited the property agreed in that opinion—indeed, a friend of Mr. Finke, after several inspections, stated that the development of the property would not be mining, according to the ordinary acceptance of the term, but "that it would be like quarrying stone to get out the ore;" therefore, it was not the impression of the directors that ordinary mining was to form any part of the business of this company; but it now appeared, if the shareholders were to determine upon continuing operations, that the ordinary course of mining must be pursued. So far as the development of the various mines were concerned, it would seem the Oratunga was the only one that could be spoken of as being a really good mine; but even that had not yet been by any means sufficiently tested. He need hardly say that to the directors it had been a source of great disappointment to find that the prospects presented at the outset of the company had not been borne out by results; but, taking all circumstances into consideration, the board had decided to leave it to the meeting to determine what course should be adopted.

Mr. STEVENS thought it would be better if the directors were to state the course they would recommend.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the directors would very much rather hear the views of the shareholders upon the question; but he might, perhaps, state that, so far as the Board itself was concerned, they were of opinion that the company should be wound-up. At the same time, however, they were prepared to go forward if the shareholders preferred that course. (Hear, hear.) As regards the financial position of the undertaking, it could not as yet be precisely ascertained so far as the other side was concerned; but upon this side, irrespective of the unrecalled capital, the assets amounted to 75931. The items were as follows:—at the bankers, 44141.; one sold (in bill), 17381.; and calls unpaid, 14211. Against these assets there was an accrued bill, from South Australia, of 50001., and other liabilities amounting to another 50001.

Mr. STEVENS enquired if the directors had taken their remuneration?—The CHAIRMAN replied that the directors had not taken their remuneration, and that they had no idea of demanding it.

Mr. STEVENS said the intention of his question was this—whether the directors intended to take their remuneration subsequent to the meeting held in January last.

The CHAIRMAN replied that in the liabilities to which he had referred there had been put down 15001. for directors' fees, but none of that would be claimed. (Hear, hear.) He might further state that had the directors known the results that would have been realised no fees would have been taken. Against the current expenses at the mine there would be the value of the machinery and plant.

Mr. HITCHCOCK thought the directors ought to return the whole amount of fees taken. Mr. BUCKING asked the cost of the machinery to the company?—The CHAIRMAN replied, about 900001.

Mr. SMITH wished to know the probable value of the company's land for purposes other than mining?—The CHAIRMAN replied that the land did not belong to the company. They merely held it upon lease for 14 years.

Mr. RAY said, with the view of eliciting the ideas of the shareholders present, he would propose "That the company be wound-up voluntarily."

A PROPRIETOR wished to know, if the company were wound-up, whether the responsibility of the lease would be relinquished?—The CHAIRMAN replied that it could be given up at any time to the Crown; but it could, perhaps, be sold.

Mr. ADAMSON said it might be within the knowledge of the meeting that he (Mr. Adamson) had only been a member of the board since the last meeting, and that he represented a large number of the Scotch shareholders. He was in London at the last board meeting, when the advice which the Chairman had read were received. He returned to Scotland, and consulted with the shareholders there, almost individually, as to their views, when, with one exception, an opinion was expressed that the company should be wound-up.

A resolution was then put to the effect "That the meeting considers the last published reports relative to the company's mines to be unsatisfactory, and it is hereby agreed that the company be wound-up voluntarily."

Mr. T. G. TAYLOR protested against such a course being pursued, without first obtaining the views of the shareholders at large.

The CHAIRMAN stated that no action could be taken upon the resolution proposed—it was merely an expression of opinion on the part of the shareholders present. It was necessary to call a special meeting for that purpose, of which three weeks' notice must be given, and, if the resolution were passed at that meeting, another special meeting must be convened for the purpose of confirming it.

Mr. T. G. TAYLOR said it seemed to him that the adoption of the course suggested was the most suicidal one that could possibly be entertained. It appeared there were thirteen mines, and the only one that seemed likely to pay was the Oratunga Mine. He wished to ask the Chairman whether he had any information as to the general character of the mines in South Australia? Was it usual to find certain quantities of metal on the surface, which diminished as the depth increased, and in some cases an entire absence of metal altogether? And he also wished to know whether below that depth—at which this diminution or absence of metal took place, it was not usual to find sulphate of copper in large and paying quantities? He also wished to know the depth to which the Burra Burra Mine had been successfully worked? In the Good Hope Mine, a small quantity of rich ore was found on the surface, but when some few fathoms had been reached, the ore fell off, but operations were continued to the 30, where ore in paying quantities was found. In the Cadangulung Mine, ore was found to the depth of 14 fms., under which, for some fathoms distance, it was lost. What reason, he would ask, had they for supposing that by exploring the Nuccaleena Mine to a greater depth the same satisfactory results would not be realised as had already been the case in other mines in the colony? He was strongly of opinion—and he was not speaking without authority—that by sinking the shaft upon the course of the lode, Nuccaleena would yet prove itself a permanently-paying mine. There was no doubt they were all very much disgusted with the false reports that had been sent from Adelaide, and that they were equally disgusted with the way in which the committee of investigation treated the board of directors; but, at the same time, he could not help thinking that the shareholders were very premature in coming to a decision upon the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, said that the directors had not sold any of their shares since the last meeting.

A PROPRIETOR said if the company were now wound-up the shareholders would not get more than, perhaps, 6d. or 1s. per share returned to them; but if they were determined to apply the funds at present in hand to the further development of the Oratunga Mine, results might be produced as satisfactory as the last advices were unsatisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN said it was more than probable that before another meeting advices would be received informing them of the fact that the Oratunga Mine had been tested.

Mr. CORSE said he wished to make an observation with regard to Mr. Morrison's remark that the directors had sold all their shares recently. He (Mr. CORSE) begged to say that he had not sold one share since 1861; and that he not only held his qualification but more. The present Chairman (Mr. Wilson) held 500 shares, but the present directors could not be answerable for those directors who had sold their shares and left the board. It was not fair to cast a slur upon those directors who had not forsaken their post.

The resolution was then put and carried by a majority of the shareholder's present.

Mr. TAYLOR demanded a poll upon the question.

The CHAIRMAN said that no action could at present be taken upon this resolution, and that the hon. proprietor could exercise his right of demanding a poll at the meeting which must be convened for the purpose of considering the propriety of passing the resolution proposed by Mr. SANSTON to the effect that the sum of 50 guineas be voted to the late committee of investigation, but it did not meet with any support. The proceedings then terminated.

EAST ROSEWARNE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's office, Austinfriars, on Monday.—Mr. R. McALLAN in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The accounts for the four months, ending with costs for March, showed:

Balance last audit.....	£ 65 8 0
Or sold.....	1935 6 6=£2001 11 9
December mine cost, merchants' bills, &c.....	425 2 8
January ditto.....	456 16 0
February ditto.....	492 18 3
March ditto.....	453 12 3= 1818 9 2
Leaving credit balance.....	£ 183 2 7

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

May 30.—In the past four months we have sunk Hallett's shaft 3 fms. 2 ft. below the 65 fm. level. The lode for the first 2 1/2 fms. was divided into two parts by a horse of kyllas, each branch producing good ore, and worth conjointly 141. per fm.; since which it is all but clear of the horse, and forming a lode 20 in. wide, worth 251. per fathom for length of shaft (10 ft.). We have also brought down the rods, and fixed a standing lift in the 65, so that we are in a position to make good progress in sinking below this level. The 65 west, which was driven 19 fms. 3 ft. The lode has been discovered by a slide, but at times producing some good quality ore. In the present state the lode is small, and still within the influence of the slide. We are putting up a rise over this level, which is 4 fms. 3 ft., in a lode from 1 to 2 1/2 ft. wide, opening ground that will well pay for stopping. In the last 6 feet the lode has greatly improved, now 2 1/2 feet wide, worth 161. per fathom. The 65 west has been driven 12 fms., the first 4 fms. in a lode 1 ft. wide, worth on an average 121. per fm., since which it has been split up into two parts, and not so productive; in the present and the branches are each about 6 in. wide, and worth conjointly 51. per fm. We are stopping over this level, where the lode is 9 in. to 1 ft. wide, worth 161. per fathom, for stopping 31. 10s. per fathom. You will observe that from the more settled and improving appearance of the lode in the shaft, and from its productive character in the rise and stopes referred to, that these levels are in a horse of disordered ground, and do not fairly represent the ground opening. In the 55 east we have driven a cross-cut south 4 fms., and cut the south part of the lode, which is small and poor, and as the ground is hard we have suspended it, and intend proving the lode by extending the 65 in this direction, where we hope for good results. The 55 west has been driven 16 fms., on a lode varying in width from 1 to 2 ft., and in value from 101. to 251. per fathom. Since we first cut the ore in this level we have driven 37 fms., the length of winze (9 fms.) within the last 3 ft. the lode is smaller than usual, and has made what I believe to be only one of those temporary squeezes or pinches to which it is subject; it is now about 9 in. wide, worth 151. per fathom; I think it will shortly resume its former value. We have driven the 45, east of King's, 5 fathoms—altogether 10 fms.; it is unproductive, and we have suspended the driving. In consequence of the rods working in the 43 fathom level, we have no means of bringing away the stuff, but when King's shaft is holed to this level, if thought advisable, we can resume the driving, as there may yet be discoveries made about the clay course on this lode. I purpose in the coming four months to sink Hallett's shaft by eight men, drive the 65 east by four men, the 65 west by six men; sink sump-winze, by six men, to the 65 fm. level; then drive east by the same, to meet the western lode, from Hallett's shaft, and sink King's shaft, drive the 65 west of sump-winze, by four men; also drive the 55 west by six men, until we reach the point of King's shaft, and then rise against it, and to stop on twatwork or on tribute the available ground, as may be advisable. There are employed at present, underground and at surface, 77 men, 4 boys, and 14 girls.—JOHN JAMES.

The CHAIRMAN said, when it was remembered that the four months included in the accounts were the most expensive during the year for mining operations, he thought the meeting would agree with him in thinking that the present financial condition of the company was in every respect satisfactory. The sale for February and March was of a much better quality of ore, but it had produced 2001. less than would have been the case had the standard kept up. It might be as well to mention that the whole of the pitwork for Hallett's shaft, and every other liability, had been charged up.

Mr. W. LEEHAN enquired what items the debit side of the account consisted of?—The SECRETARY replied, the debit balance comprised the balance of merchants' bills and dues.

Mr. W. LEEHAN enquired up to what date the costs had been charged?—The SECRETARY replied up to the end of March, and only the ore that had been raised in March had been credited.

In reply to several shareholders, he explained that the lode in bottom of the sump-shaft being now worth 251. per fm. looked well for the 75 fm. level. An improvement had taken place in the rise in back of the 65 east, where there was a lode worth 141. per fm. The sump-winze had gone down in a lode worth, upon an average, from 251. to 381. per fm.; the length of the winze being 9 feet. The 55 had passed through a run of ore for 37 fms. long, of an average value of about 251. per fm. The section would show the amount of ore taken away, as well as the extent of the reserves. As no one could deny that the lode had been a productive one, and the ore exceedingly rich, so he hoped the development of another level would prove that it was equally productive in depth.

Mr. LIBBY enquired the amount that was being paid for sinking?—The SECRETARY replied, about 151. per fathom.

Mr. LIBBY enquired if anything had yet been discovered in the 65 west?—The SECRETARY replied that a rise was being put up, and the lode

shaft, because it would command the bunch of ore above the elvan-course.—Mr. LELAND thought another engine would be required if the bunch of ore were found under the elvan course.

The SECRETARY said it was a most important point to continue one level east. They had before them the positive fact that they had got a fine lode in the bottom of this shaft, and, therefore, that lode must either come from the east or west. It could not be the latter, but, from the run of the lode, it would appear that it was another bunch of ore coming down; if such were the case, the end going east would intersect it. For that reason, he was of opinion that one level should be kept going east. Considering the reserves, the prospects of the mine, and its financial position, he thought shareholders could not but consider that the undertaking was in a most satisfactory condition. If a rise in the price of copper should take place it would, of course, give them increased profits; but he did not anticipate there would be any increase of returns until more ground was opened in the bottom of the mine.

Mr. LIBBY enquired whether it would be prudent to work the mine faster?—The SECRETARY said that Mr. Leland and his friends held a very large interest, and perhaps he would state whether he considered the mine should be worked faster.

Mr. LELAND said he was perfectly satisfied with the way the mine is being worked. He had every confidence in Capt. James, whom he believed to be a thorough good miner, competent as a manager, and truthful in his reports. These qualities he considered essential in the management of this great and important property, and he was proud to bear testimony to the fact that Capt. James was eminently fitted for his situation.

The SECRETARY did not think any economical improvements could be adopted. Every agent who had inspected the mine had stated that every detail was being carried out in the most legitimate manner. He (the Secretary) had seen several reports, all of which agreed in affirming that everything was being done for the interest of the adventurers. He had understood that Mr. Leland had recently had the property inspected by a very good authority.

Mr. LELAND said that it was the opinion of Capt. Nancarrow that nothing more could be done for the welfare of the mine than was at present being pursued. He (Mr. Leland) must confess that he was anxious to see what results would be produced in the 65 west. He thought there was good reason to hope that the lode in the engine-shaft would materially improve in about a fortnight or three weeks from the present time.

The SECRETARY said that the indications at the bottom of the engine-shaft justified the assumption that they were upon the top of a second deposit of ore. As regards the 65 west, he hoped that would end into a good course of ore.

Mr. LELAND mentioned that, according to the report he had received, the ore under the elvan was likely to prove more permanent and profitable than it had been above it. Mr. LIBBY said he had just received a letter from Mr. Crouch, to the effect that Capt. Stevens had recently been underground, and that it was his opinion "it was nothing in the 65 but the cross-head, which had been met with in the shaft. He (Capt. Stevens) would not be surprised if the lode in the 65 fm. level should not be better than in the shaft. The water issuing was highly mineralised, and there was every indication of an early improvement."

Upon the proposition of Mr. ROWLANDS, seconded by Mr. LELAND, the report and accounts were received and adopted.

Mr. LELAND was glad to find that every liability incurred up to the end of March had been charged.—The committee of management were re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN, having acknowledged the vote, hoped that at the next meeting they would have to congratulate each other, not only upon improved financial but also an improved commercial position.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman, committee, and secretary having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

EAST BRONFLOYD SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, York-buildings, Adelphi, on May 30, General R. SHORTEDE in the chair.

The directors' report stated that the improvement of the lode in depth was very great, and special efforts were directed to sinking the shaft as rapidly as possible, in order to drive lower levels. In the 65 west, the lode was broken into about 25 tons of which 20 tons are being sold. This falls short of the amount anticipated from the weekly reports, but, bearing in mind the quantity already dressed, and the improvements constantly taking place in depth, the directors believe that every expectation formed of the success of this enterprise will be realised. Complete and ample machinery, with the necessary buildings, had been erected, and the machinery was in full work.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. HEATH complained that there were not any of the directors' names at the head of the report, and also that the document itself was very meagre in its character. It singularly contrasted with the reports which had been issued since the formation of the company, inasmuch as it said nothing about future prospects, whereas the agent (Capt. Williams) had by his repeated reports led the shareholders to believe that the mine was in a very prosperous and paying condition. He also called attention to the balance-sheet, where he found an item of £21, for deposits unpaid upon what were supposed to be shares fully paid-up; in fact, the shares were issued as fully paid-up. He further wished to know if the board intended to compel payment, or proceed against defaulters?

Mr. HAMILTON said it was very certain that the reports of Capt. Williams could not be relied upon, for he stated that "by Michaelmas last, or thereabout, there would be something like 50 tons of silver-lead per month." And he also made a report, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*, stating the ground was producing 15 cwt. of lead ore to the cubic fathom. Unfortunately, none of these promises had been realised.

The CHAIRMAN said that the directors could not be responsible for Capt. Williams' opinions or promises.

Mr. HAMILTON would like to ask the Chairman who then could be expected to be responsible?—The CHAIRMAN said the fact of the matter was that Capt. Williams had sent up these reports, and when the ore was crushed there was very much less than was expected.

Lieut.-Col. P. WYNN said the directors were the largest shareholders, and were as much disinterested as the shareholders; but still it was impossible to make the bowels of the earth give up what they did not contain.

Mr. E. EDWARDS said that when he inspected the property the course of ore certainly seemed to answer the description which Capt. Williams had given of it. There was no doubt that it did increase as the depth was extended, but no one could possibly be more disappointed that the results expected had not been realised than was Capt. Williams himself, who had not sold a single share, although he held a large interest. There could be no question of error of judgment had been committed, and in this way—it appeared that the slate was of a very dark colour, and was in some places covered with a shiny coating, giving the impression that there was lead ore all through; so that it was impossible to tell what quantity of ore it did really contain until the whole stone was broken down, for which purpose it was necessary the crushing-mill should be completed.

Mr. HAMILTON said it appeared to require a long time to find out these facts, which was the more especially strange when it was recollected that the accuracy of the agent's judgment was called in question long since by parties in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors noticed those adverse reports as soon as the shareholders did, and had asked for explanations, to which Captain Williams replied, "that the ore will not, probably, be less than estimated; but large and regular returns could not be expected until a lower level was opened." It was clearly for the shareholders to determine whether Captain Williams had knowingly deceived them, or whether his judgment had been misled. The directors believed it was a pure error of judgment, for Captain Williams had the reputation of being a good and successful miner.

Mr. HEATH wished to know if the ore reported upon was in the lode, or whether it had been broken down?—Mr. E. EDWARDS replied that it was broken down.

Mr. HEATH would have thought that its specific gravity would have indicated whether it was clay-slate or lead ore.

Mr. E. EDWARDS said it was a singular fact that the blende was nearly of the same specific gravity as lead ore and clay-slate.

Mr. HAMILTON, referring to a letter received from Captain Williams, enquired if the shareholders were to understand that when the lower level was opened the mine would be producing 30 tons per month crushed and ready for market?—Mr. E. EDWARDS said that Capt. Williams' statement was to the effect that 30 tons per month would be sold.

A SHAREHOLDER said it seemed that Capt. Williams had been deceiving himself from the commencement.

Mr. HAMILTON thought that the long continuance of that self-deception was a very unfavourable feature.

Mr. E. EDWARDS said it might appear an unfavourable feature, but there was no way of testing the accuracy of the calculations until the crushing machinery was finished, to enable the stone to be reduced, which was accomplished about two months since.

Mr. HAMILTON thought it was a very great pity the suggestion that an independent inspection should be made was not complied with.

Mr. E. EDWARDS would like to know whose duty it was to comply with it?

Mr. HEATH said a fee was sent to the *Mining Journal* for that purpose. The challenge was "that 10 tons of ore could not be scraped together."

Mr. HAMILTON thought it was a great pity the agents had not been more guarded in their statements. For instance, many had taken their shares upon this report of Capt. Francis.

The CHAIRMAN said he had taken his shares upon that report.

Mr. E. EDWARDS said that at the present time he believed enough ore was being raised to pay expenses.

Upon the question being put that the report and accounts be received and adopted, Mr. HEATH proposed an amendment to the effect that the accounts be not passed or adopted.—Mr. HAMILTON seconded the amendment, and stated that he was certainly amused at the action of the board, who would not even endorse their own agent's statements.

It was, of course, laudable on the part of the board for them to exercise caution, but it was to be regretted that it had not come into play a little earlier.

Mr. HEATH objected to the Chairman voting upon the question, upon the ground that he had not paid the deposits due upon his shares.

The CHAIRMAN said he had an undoubted right to vote upon the 150 shares upon which the whole of the deposit had been paid.—This was disputed by Mr. HEATH, as contrary to the Companies Act, 1862.

The amendment being lost, the resolution was carried. The retiring directors and auditors were re-appointed.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the directors had not taken the 50% remuneration, to which they were entitled by the articles.—The appointment of Mr. Miles Seton, as a director, was confirmed. The proceedings then terminated.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT AT BOTALLACK.—About 5300, has been raised, without canvass or solicitation, for the widows and fatherless left unprotected by the catastrophe of April 18. Of this amount Botallack, as a mine, contributed 1000, and much of the remainder was subscribed by adventurers and persons interested. The committee to whom this fund is entrusted have commenced to pay every widow 10s. per month, and every child under twelve the same amount; and, with further aid, they hope to continue this sum to children until they reach the age of twelve, and to widows as long as they require it. No doubt, also, the managers of the mine will do all they can, in the way of employment, for those who have special claims on their sympathy and aid. Pending the decision of the committee, as to whether, as to whether any, and if any what, additional precautions shall be taken to guard against a casualty of a similar nature, the miners do not use the skip—at least a rule has been passed to that effect; but we understand most of the miners express their confidence in the shaft, the rig, and the break, just as they have hitherto been used; and constantly about it by walking down the shaft, jumping into the carriage as it descends, and (in defiance of the regulation) riding to the bottom of the diagonal shaft, whence they ascend on foot to the levels in which their work is found. Although the step has not yet been resolved on, it is not improbable that a wire-rope will be substituted for, or employed with, the chain. Capt. John Rowe has been shown several instances in which a wire-rope draws heavy weights, and passes at the same time over and round rollers at sharp angles—no remarkable instance being at the Tregantle Fort, near Plymouth. Extensive alterations are now in progress in the pitwork of the Crown shaft, and on their completion the subject will have further consideration, and, no doubt, be decided.—*Cornish Telegraph.*

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been more active during the past week than for some time previously. There has been a good demand for several of the leading dividend mines, and a few transactions effected; for these and the principal progressive stocks there appears to have been a very animated enquiry, but fluctuations have been frequent, arising from market operations in dealing for the "account." The improvement in the standard this week for copper and the recent advance in tin will, no doubt, have a great tendency to improve the market generally. There have been enquiries for Devon Consols, but shares are found rather scarce.—SERRAS have improved, and several transactions have taken place.—EAST BASSETS, after a considerable advance, have receded, but appear firm at minimum quotations.—COPPER HILLS have been quiet, though firm at present prices. WHEALS BASSET and BULLER have been sought for, and continue in request.—SOUTH BASSETS are sought for at present minimum quotations.—SOUTH FRANCES are weaker, and less in request.—NORTH FRANCES have been dealt in at nominal prices.—STRAIT PARK and THORSTON have been dealt in at slightly improved rates.—ILLOAN and EAST CARN BREA are in request, without any change in price.—WEST CHIVERTON find buyers at market prices.—CLIFFORD and COOK'S KITCHEN are rather quiet at quoted figures.—NORTH DOLCOATH have been in fair demand at advanced rates, but have since receded.—GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS, UNITY, and EAST GREENVILLE, have shared in the transactions of the week.—WHEAL GRENVILLE have been freely dealt in at a considerable advance from last week's quotations.—NORTH ROSEAR and ROSEKARNOWTH have been more than ordinarily quiet.—NORTH CROFT, NORTH BASSET, NORTH TREKERRY, and NORTH DOWNS respectively have changed hands.

WHEAL HERRIOTS have been in good demand, and at advanced rates.—EAST ROSEWARKS have been done at lower rates, but are now firmer.—KITTY (St. Agnes) have receded, and less enquired for.—PROVIDENCE, MARGARET, and WHEAL GRITTS have been freely enquired for at improved figures.—BASSET and GRITTS have been offered at lower rates.—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNES have fluctuated, but left off firmer.—WENDRON CONSOLS have improved on the late decline, and continue in request.—STRENNY CARNMEL remain quiet, and do not maintain the quoted prices.—ST. JUST UNITED and ST. JUST CONSOLS continue in request at nominal figures.—EAST CARADONS continue to look weak, and have fluctuated in price. The recent falling off in the copper and lead, as well as the new lode, has influenced the price, but the slight improvement in the latter is likely to make the 40, better.—WEST CARADONS, MARK V. WEST, ST. LUD, and COTT have been freely dealt in at improved prices.—GLASGOW CARADONS and GUNAKENA have been rather quiet.—HERODSPOOT have advanced, and buyers easily found.—TRELLAWY and MARY ANN have been done at quoted prices.—NEW WHEAL MARTHA have been very much in demand, and the shares being rather scarce, have advanced in price.—CHREBONS continued in good demand at advanced rates, and likely to have reached a much higher figure, but a large number being thrown unexpectedly on the market caused a great decline in price.—DRAKE WALLS are quoted lower, but several transactions have taken place.—EDWARDS are firmer, and likely to advance.—GATWICKS are enquired for at nominal prices.

At EAST CARADONS the counter is reported worth in the 50 east 107, per fathom; in the 60 east, 40l. per fathom; in the 70 east, 15l. per fathom; and 70l. per fathom. The new lode in the 70 east has slightly improved, now worth 6l. per fathom, but from present appearance likely to further improve.

WHEAL EDWARD continues to hold out considerable promise, and there is every reason to calculate upon some very important discoveries coming off shortly. The lode at the shaft, below the 92, is producing occasional stones of ore. In the 92 west they have met with a branch of the counter. The 81 west is worth from 8l. to 10l. per fm.; the 71 winze, in advance of the above level, is worth 15l. The new south lode east is valued at 20l. per fm., and the western and producing good saving work, and presents every indication of improvement. The lode in the back is worth 30l. per fm.; for 10 fms. it averaged 20l. per fm., and is whole to the surface.

GREAT WHEAL BUST has very much improved in several important points; the lode at the shaft is now worth 12l. per fm. The 130 east, which last week was valued at 20l., is now worth 30l. per fm.; this and its within 10 fms. of Offord's shaft, where the lode is worth 30l. per fm. The winze below the 100 is worth 30l. per fm., and the same level, east of Mathew's, is worth 35l. per fm. The 100 east is valued at 12l. The 59, west of Black Dog shaft, where the lode is of a most extraordinary size, is producing rich ore; and the 40, east and west, on being worked, is in good tin ground, and is developed by the operations at this point.

At WHEAL CROOK there is very little change since last noticed. The sinking of the shaft will be resumed as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed. No alteration, of course, can have taken place in the value of the lode since the suspension occasioned by the new workings. The 84, east and west, is the same value, and likely to continue so from present appearances. The 72 is reported to have been disordered by a slide; this must have occurred during the last few days, for a special inspection by a well-known agent reports the end highly productive. That there are "bars" of the shares there is no doubt, and every ingenuously used to depress them.

WHEAL HERRIOTS have been in good demand, and at advanced rates.—EAST ROSEWARKS have been done at lower rates, but are now firmer.—KITTY (St. Agnes) have receded, and less enquired for.—PROVIDENCE, MARGARET, and WHEAL GRITTS have been freely enquired for at improved figures.—BASSET and GRITTS have been offered at lower rates.—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNES have fluctuated, but left off firmer.—WENDRON CONSOLS have improved on the late decline, and continue in request.—STRENNY CARNMEL remain quiet, and do not maintain the quoted prices.—ST. JUST UNITED and ST. JUST CONSOLS continue in request at nominal figures.—EAST CARADONS continue to look weak, and have fluctuated in price. The recent falling off in the copper and lead, as well as the new lode, has influenced the price, but the slight improvement in the latter is likely to make the 40, better.—WEST CARADONS, MARK V. WEST, ST. LUD, and COTT have been freely dealt in at improved prices.—GLASGOW CARADONS and GUNAKENA have been rather quiet.—HERODSPOOT have advanced, and buyers easily found.—TRELLAWY and MARY ANN have been done at quoted prices.—NEW WHEAL MARTHA have been very much in demand, and the shares being rather scarce, have advanced in price.—CHREBONS continued in good demand at advanced rates, and likely to have reached a much higher figure, but a large number being thrown unexpectedly on the market caused a great decline in price.—DRAKE WALLS are quoted lower, but several transactions have taken place.—EDWARDS are firmer, and likely to advance.—GATWICKS are enquired for at nominal prices.

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did gossan, with rich stones of ore, and it is thought by the former workers to be a

is 3 ft. wide, yielding pretty good flows of ore as shown. We hope to start the winze below the 60 shortly. The six pitches at the different points in the old part of the mine produce on an average 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. At Level Newydd we are making good progress with the different operations, both at surface and underground.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, G. Oates, May 30: The lode in the 61, driving west of Harvey's engine-shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 54. per fm. The lode in the 61, east of the above shaft, is 18 in. wide, with a little ore, of a more kindly appearance. The lode in the cross-course shaft, sinking below the 49, is 3 ft. wide, producing a little ore, but not to value. We have not yet intersected any lode in either of the cross-cuts in the 49 and 52. The lode in Tom's shaft, sinking below the 52, is 18 in. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. The lode in the 42, east of Trelease's shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the same level, driving west of Hicks's winze, is 1 ft. wide, worth 54. per fm. The lode in Higginbotham's shaft, sinking below the 33, is 18 in. wide, yielding a little ore, of a more promising appearance. The lode in the 33, driving east of the above shaft, is 3 ft. wide, ore throughout, worth 81. per fm., and likely to improve. Nothing else new since our last report.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, May 30: The lode in Vivian's engine-shaft, sinking below the 47, is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. The lode in the winze sinking below this level, west of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 81. per fm. The lode in Jenkins's shaft, sinking below this level, is 3 ft. wide, worth 141. per fm. The lode in the slope in bottom of the 47, east of the latter shaft, is 3 ft. wide, yielding a little copper ore, but not of much value. In clearing Job's shaft we have reached another level, and found the head of another lift of pumps, left by the old workers, which we expect must have been their bottom lift; we cannot ascertain what length it is; the lode is all taken away each end of the shaft, which shows it must have been productive. The lode in the slope in bottom of the 60, west of River shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 101. per fm. We are putting a cross-cut north at the bottom of the River shaft through the lode to ascertain its size and value. The lode in the 17, east of Brown's shaft, is 1 foot wide, worth 51. per fm.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, June 3: The lode in the shaft is of much the same character as for some time past, and in it we find some good stones of yellow copper ore. The 40, west of engine-shaft, is yielding a little blende, and looks likely to improve. We expect our next sampling to be larger than those of late, and will probably be 80 tons.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Dow, June 3: In Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 154, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the 125 west the lode is 1 foot wide, producing some very good copper ore. In the 125 east the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the last 2 ft. we have had a lode that will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom; this is the most kindly piece of lode we have had in this part of the mine for some time. In the 100 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom.

GREAT WHEEL BUSY.—T. Trelease, E. Richards, Wm. Trelease, June 2: The lode in Harvey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 130, is 2 ft. wide, improved in the east end, worth 121. per fm. for tin. The lode in the 130, east of said shaft, is also improved, now 4 ft. wide, worth 301. per fm. for tin. The lode in Offord's shaft, sinking below the 120, is 5 ft. wide, worth 301. per fm. for tin. We have suspended the sinking of Vivian's shaft below the 110, on the south part of the lode, in consequence of an increase of water. We purpose putting this part of men to resume the sinking of No. 2 winze below this level on the main part of the lode, where it is 3 ft. wide, worth 101. per fm. The lode in the 110, driving east of Offord's shaft, is at present small and unproductive; not being satisfied we are driving on the main part of the lode, we purpose cross-cutting north to ascertain if there is any more of the lode standing in that direction. The lode in Trevening's winze, sinking below the 100, is 4 ft. wide, worth 301. per fm. The lode in Matthews's shaft, sinking below the 100, is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not of much value. The lode in Nichol's winze, sinking below the 100, east of Matthews's shaft, is 7 ft. wide, worth 351. per fm. The lode in the 100, driving east of said shaft, is 7 ft. wide, worth 121. per fm., with a more kindly appearance. The lode in this level, driving west of Fieiding's shaft, is still small and unproductive. The lode in the 90, east of Matthews's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, yielding stones of tin. No lode yet intersected in the 70 fm. level cross-cut north. The lode in the 50, driving west of Black Dog shaft, is still very large, containing stones of copper ore, of a very kindly appearance.

GREAT WHEEL FORTUNE.—J. Vivian, T. George, N. T. Miners, June 4: Old Mine: The cross-cut in the 95 is driven north of Harvey's engine-shaft 28 fms.—driving by six men and three boys, at 251. per fm. The lode in the 85, driving west, is worth 81. per fm. The lode in the 85, driving east, is worth 71. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 60, driving east, is worth 81. per fm.; the lode in the same level, driving west, is worth 61. per fathom. The lode in the 40, driving east, is worth 71. per fathom. The lode in the 40 fathom level, driving east, is worth 61. per fathom. The lode in the 30 fathom level, driving east, is worth 41. per fm. The lode in the 20, driving east, is worth 71. per fm. The lode in the 40, driving east of cross-course on the middle branches, is worth 71. per fm.; the lode in the same level, driving west, is worth 51. per fm.—North Lode: The lode in the 60, driving east of cross-course, is improved, now worth 101. per fm. The lode in the 50, driving east, is worth 51. per fm. Carnelian: The engine-shaft is sunk 6 1/2 fms. below the 90—sinking by eight men, at 251. per fm. The 90, driving east, is improved, now producing rich stones of tin. A further improvement is anticipated: this end is now within a short distance of the point where rich courses of the vein meet with in the upper levels. The lode in the winze sinking below the 78 is worth 101. per fm. The lode in No. 1 slope, in back of this level east of engine-shaft, is worth 551. per fm. The lode in No. 2 slope, in back of this level, is worth 301. per fm. The lode in No. 3 slope, in back of this level, is worth 701. per fm. The lode in the slope in back of the 68 is worth 161. per fm. The lode in the 90, driving east of Hosking's flat-rad shaft, is 3 ft. wide, unproductive; the lode in the same level, driving west, is 4 ft. wide, stamping work. No change in the driving east. The lode in No. 1 slope, in back of this level, west of shaft, is worth 301. per fm. The lode in No. 2 slope, in back of this level, is worth 101. per fm. The lode in the 68, driving east, is at present unproductive. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is worth 101. per fm. for its length, 10 ft. The tribute pitches throughout the mine continue to yield their usual quantity of tin.

GROSVENOR.—W. Sandoe, June 3: In the 50 yard level, going east in the soft ore ground, we have still good lumps of ore occasionally, but have not struck into anything very good as yet; we are, however, from the very kindly appearance of the ground, &c., daily expecting something better here. The 65 yard level is being pushed on with energy, but there is no change to notice. At the new surface shaft the ground is much harder than it was last month, making fair progress with the sinking, and every effort is made to get to the level as quick as possible.

GWYDYR PARK.—Capt. Smyth, June 4: Not having taken down the lode in Gwydyr Park adit I cannot report any change. In Gwyn Liffon deep adit we have cut a floor of spar about 1 in. wide, which has come in from the north-west, and is going on with the lode the same as the last one did; the ground is improving, and more water coming from the end, so I expect a change shortly, otherwise I should have given them a larger start.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, June 4: The level driving east to cut the cross vein is set to two men, at 60s. per fathom. I think this vein will be cut sooner than we expected, and I expect to get a rich mine in it. The lode in the 3 ft. level, at last reported worth 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom; west slope 1 ton per fathom; the slope at the bottom of limestone 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The cross-cut to ventilate these workings is driving at 40s. per fathom, and is nearly through.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, June 2: The lode in the 50 west is 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, and mundle—a kindly lode. In the 30, west of Graham's shaft, the lode is still disordered. In Job's cross-cut south, in the 20 east, the ground is very favourable for driving, and highly mineralised.—West Hawkmoor: No. 3 lode, driving west, is small and poor. The slopes in the back of this level are producing some tin work of a fair average quality. We sank on the 10, east, (computed) 35 tons of copper ore.

HUNTINGDON CONSOLS.—T. Richards, June 3: The important alteration has taken place in the mine during the past week. The last sampling, computed 405 tons, weighed on Friday last 408 tons 19 cwt. 2 grs.

HOLMBUSH.—R. Pryor, T. Woolcock, J. Boriase, May 30: The lode in the 170, east of No. 3 winze, in bottom of the 160, has improved; lode 18 in. wide, yielding good stones of copper and tin ores. We have suspended the 170, west of this winze. In the 160, west of shaft, the lode is worth 101. per fm. The rise in the back of this level is worth 61. per fm. We are still driving on the branch in the 80, west of the lead lode. In the 30, east of rise, on flap-jack lode, we have intersected a slide; just over this point, in the level above, we had a productive lode, and hope to have the same here shortly. Copper ore weighed off yesterday 189 tons 12 cwt. 2 grs.—amount, with carriage, 1238 tons 10 cwt. 2 grs.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, May 30: The lode in the 85 east is 2 ft. wide, producing a quantity of mundle and stones of ore. The lode in the pitch in bottom of the same level is still looking well, yielding 4 1/2 tons of ore per fm., worth 51. per ton. The lode in the rise in back of the 75 east is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundle, and good stones of ore, and letting out much water, looking promising to become more productive as the lode is long. The above-named rise is going up in a large piece of whole ground. The lode in the 35 east has been somewhat disordered in the past week, the lode being split into two parts, but the north part is still looking well, and we are coming together again going east, after which we expect an improvement. The lode in the 25 east is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm., worth 51. 10s. per ton, and set at 11. 10s. per fathom. The tribute department is looking favourable towards the coming sampling, and if the same continues we shall be in a position to sample three parcels of ore at the regular sampling, which will, if the standard does not go lower, more than pay cost of both mines.—Eastern Mine: The lode in the 70 is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of branches, containing mundle, quartz, and fluor-spar, with occasionally spots of ore, and the ground is easy for exploring; driving by six men, at 61. 10s. per fm. We weighed off March and April ores, which was 204 tons 12 cwt. 2 grs.

LEADS AND ST. AUBIN.—J. Curtis, June 4: The flat-rad shaft is sunk to the 20, and no lode has been taken down since my last report. The 20 is driven east of shaft 2 1/2 fathoms, and for this driving has been through a lode that will be wrought by tributes at from 5s. to 6s. 8d. in 11. In the 10, west of flat-rad shaft, the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 21. 10s. per fathom. The 10, east of shaft, is now past the branches, and resuming its former and valuable appearance; worth 31. per ton for tin. Tin sold today 4 tons 17 cwt. 25 lbs. per 701. 10s.; amount, 3421. 13s.

LELAND CONSOLS.—Jas. Williams, June 2: The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 3 ft. below the 55 fm. level, the lode and the ground much the same as when last reported. In the 55 fm. level west the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of hard capel, producing good stones of tin, worth 701. per fathom. In the 55 fm. level east the end is driving by three men, at 55s. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and capel—tin about pay for driving. There is a winze sinking below the 45 fm. level, by four men and two boys, producing good stones of tin, but not to value. We have just cut a very promising lode at the western end of the set, about which we shall be able to report shortly more fully. At present it will pay cost.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, May 30: The lode in bottom of the pump-shaft is very large, and produces stones of copper ore; this shaft is now 8 fms. below the 51. The lode in the 47 west end produces stones of ore; ground very hard, but the lode is yielding regular, going back into the greenstone. At the west mine the lode is not yet cut, but has been thrown back by an elvan course, and we expect to reach it shortly, as much water is issuing from the end.

MERILLYN.—W. Sandoe, June 3: In the winze sinking below the 20 the lode is just as when last reported on, producing a little lead. The bottom end south of shaft has rather improved during the past week, and yields a strong mixture of ore, and is improving. The bottom end north is still poor for lead. The lode in the shaft, sinking below this level, begins to look better, and now yields a little lead; I expect we are now entering the run of grey ground, going down in the bottom of the level, north of shaft. At the western shaft we have finished drawing out the water, stuff, &c., from the former workings, and have started to open on the new east and west lead near the cross-course; at present the appearances are cheering. The lode seems to be again taking its former underlie, size, &c., and from which we have broken some fine stones of ore in the past day or two, but we shall be better prepared to speak of this point in the course of a few days. Our dressing is almost at a stand still, owing to the scarcity of water.

MICHELL.—Wm. Sandoe, June 3: I have nothing fresh to report from this mine at present. I am happy to say the engine, &c., continues to work exceedingly well, and the appearance of the ground being rather stiff, is going down satisfactorily.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, June 4: The lode in the 80 yard level north has very much improved, now 2 feet wide, and worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 60 yard level, is also more promising, and producing good stones of lead. The lode in No. 2 winze is 3 feet wide, of an encouraging character, and producing good stones of lead.—William's Shaft: The lode in the 40 yard level, south of shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fm.; the pitch in back of this level is worth 1 1/2 ton of lead per fathom. The lode in the level driving west of cross-cut is producing a little lead, but not to value. In the other shafts, the lode is still small without attention. Our returns for last month will be about 25 tons of good quality lead.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, June 3: The lode in the rise in back of the 62 east is 4 ft.

wide, producing 1 1/2 ton of principally grey ore per fathom; set to six men, to hole, at 81. 8s. per fm. Here we have just effected a communication with the winze sinking below the 62 east, by means of a small hole, which is quite correct, and the whole of the ground will be squared down the end of this week. If all be well, the lode in the winze, for the last 4 or 5 feet passed through it, generally speaking, much the same quality as the lode described in the rise; set to four men, to hole, at 71. 10s. per fm. The slopes in bottom of the 33 east are producing 2 tons of ore per fathom; the lode here being now 8 ft. wide, I have set to four men to stop 2 fms., at 41. 18s. per solid fathom. The lode in the adit shaft is small, though producing good stones of ore; set to two men 1 fm., at 41. 10s. per fm.

NANTY.—June 1: Saturday last being our setting-day, the following bargains were let:—The roadway level to drive north of boundary, by six men, at 41. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding good saving work; the lode in this rise over this level is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton 2 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; let to four men, at 41. 15s. per fm. The lode in the 10, north of boundary, is 4 ft. wide, and looking more promising than of late, now letting out a little water, and likely for an improvement; let to six men, at 41. 10s. per fm.; the slope over this level, 70 fms. north of boundary, is let to six men, at 21. per fm.; the slope over the same, 60 fms. north, is let to four men, at 11. 15s. per fm.; the slope over the same, 40 fms. north, is let to four men, at 21. per fm., ground harder for exploring; the slope over the same, 50 fms. north of boundary, is let to four men, at 11. 17s. 6d. per fm.; the slope over this level, 30 fathoms north of boundary, is let to six men, at 11. 17s. 6d. per fm.; these five slopes yield on an average 13 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode at the deep adit level, north of boundary, is 5 ft. wide, with a promising appearance, and we may fairly expect to get into some good ore at this point any day; there is still a great deal of water coming from the present end; let to six men, at 41. 12s. 6d. per fm.; the slope over this level, 40 fathoms north of boundary, is let to four men, at 11. 17s. 6d. per fathom; the slope over the same level, 20 fms. north of the same, is let to four men, at 21. 6s. per fathom; the slope over this level, 15 fms. north of boundary, is let to six men, at 21. per fm., the ground is harder for stopping; these three slopes produce on an average 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The new launders across the Wye are completed, and the water-course widened for the whole length, which is now conveying a good supply of water to the mine. We sampled 105 tons of good quality ore from this mine last Monday.

NANT-Y-LAGO.—J. Rosch, June 1: The lode in the 30 west is improving; it is now yielding small quantities of lead ore and blende; in my next I expect to report it of much greater value; in the same level east the lode is from 15 to 18 inches wide, worth 1 ton of blende and 8 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The slope in back of the 20 west is just as last reported, producing 25 cwt. of lead and 1 ton of blende per fm.; the slope in the same level east is producing 10 cwt. of lead and 80 cwt. of blende per fm. The winze under the 10 west has been communicated with the 20. In consequence of the drought we have had here, the surface water is very short, which greatly impedes the discharge of stuff from the mine, also the dressing operations; under these circumstances we are doing as well as we possibly can.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—J. Lean, J. Symons, May 26: In sinking below the 36 the ground is favourable; lode split into three parts, producing a little tin, but not to value. In the 36, west of shaft, Leigh's rise is holed to the winze in bottom of the 24. As soon as the lode is taken down we shall resume the driving of the 36 west, on main lode. In the 36, east of shaft, the lode is small and poor. In the 36 east, on north lode, the lode is 8 in. wide, with strong spots of tin; ground stiff for driving. The pitch in the back of this level is producing fair work. In the 24, on north lode, east of shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 101. per fm. The four pitches in back of this level, two on the north lode, are yielding good work, and the two pitches on the main lode are producing work of moderate quality. In the 12 east, on north lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, worth 101. per fm. The three pitches in back of this level are producing good work, and the two pitches in back of this level, on main lode, are yielding work of moderate quality. Dunstan's pitch, east of shaft in this level, on main lode, is much improved of late, producing rich work. The men are getting on very well in driving the shallow level through the old men's workings. In the course of another month we expect to get this level far enough east to sink a winze to the 12, which is much wanted for ventilation.—Lance's Shaft: In the cross-cut north, in the deep adit level west, on Vitifer lode, the lode has been cut through, it being 2 1/2 ft. wide, spotted with tin, but not to value. No material change in the pitch in back of the mine, and the main lode are producing work of moderate quality. In the 12 east, on north lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, worth 101. per fm. 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were, in—May, 1863: Foreign, 29,526; coastwise, 27,257=56,783 tons. May, 1862 Foreign, 24,577; coastwise, 31,458=56,035 tons. May, 1861: Foreign, 27,815; coastwise, 37,822=65,637 tons.—ANDREW WOODROW AND SON.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, June 5, 1963.

REMARKS.—The Metal Market generally remains quiet, a fair but by no means excessive amount of business being transacted from day to day. In prices, with the single exception of foreign tin, there is but little change to note. Orders for shipment to India still come in very slowly, but we fancy we can detect a gradual improvement, and it is to be hoped that shippers will not again so greatly over-feed the Indian markets. For the Continent and Mediterranean the demand has rather slackened. Shipments to America continue with great regularity. Home consumers just now content themselves by merely purchasing from hand to mouth.

COPPER.—English manufactured in limited request; the full price is, however, firmly maintained. Cake, tile, and ingot a little more enquired for, but prices hardly equal to fixed rates, mostly about 20s. below. Foreign steady at quotations, and sales only of small lots reported—Burra Burra, 94l. 10s.; Kapunda, 95l.

YELLOW METAL.—Sellers at former rates; demand equal to the average. Sheathing, 8½d.; braziers sheets, 7½d. to 7¾d.

IRON.—Railway bars quiet at 5l. 10s. in Wales. Ironmasters do not appear now so eager to take orders unless at more remunerative prices, and for cash or first-class bills. Merchant bars have sold rather more freely, price not above 6l. 2s. 6d. to come forward for delivery f.o.b. here. 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 10s. at the works, and a fair enquiry still exists. Staffordshire makes are, perhaps, less in demand at the moment, but manufacturers are tolerably well supplied with orders, and for first qualities are able to command full rates. Swedish bars without change, market dull at about 11l. 10s. to 11l. 15s. for Indian specifications, 11l. 10s. Mediterranean. Scotch pigs have again slightly advanced, being now quoted 50s. 9d. to 51s., mixed numbers.

SPELTER.—The spelter market is most inactive, sellers plentiful, but buyers very shy, and quotations only slightly lower; probably there are actual sellers below 17½ 15s. Stocks here have been augmented during the month of May to the extent of about 850 tons, present stock being on the 1st inst. 4790 tons, against 3943 tons on May 1.

LEAD.—English pig, ordinary soft quality, remains without change in price, demand having fallen off a good deal—20*l.* 15*s.*; WB steady at 23*l.* Manufactured descriptions in limited request at quotations. Spanish pig, 19*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 19*l.* 10*s.*

TIN.—English very firm at the advanced prices, and should foreign continue to go up a further rise may be expected very shortly. In foreign there is considerable excitement—Banza has been done at 135*l*. (paid day), three months; Fine Straits, 127*l*. 10*s*. cash, 130*l*. three months, and 132*l*. (paid to-day) for arrival, many holders refusing to accept these rates. It is expected that the price of Banca at the Dutch sale will reach 82 *fl*., and should such be the case a further rise of importance must inevitably follow in Straits and English, both these qualities being at the present time disproportionately low. Speculators think favourably of Straits, and it is not unlikely some operations of an extensive character may be entered into during the ensuing week, and if so prices will soon reach 130*l*. cash.

SPIEGEL-EISEN.—The present quotation for Müsen charcoal spiegel-eisen is 8*l.* per ton, delivered in lots of more than 50 tons in London, Hull, Newcastle, or Liverpool, and 8*l.* 10*s.* per ton in smaller lots, at the same places. Delivered in Sheffield the price is 10*s.* per ton more

THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. N. Breabart (Goll and Co., Amsterdam), under date May 30, writes:—The position of this article has been highly interesting during the course of this month. Although very quiet at the beginning, the market maintained, nevertheless, all its firmness. No transaction of any importance transpired during the first fortnight, but then a very animated period set in, during which prices took a fresh start. Speculators, always awake to any turn in their favour, found a fresh support in the certainty now arrived at that, in consequence of short supplies, the extent of the public sale would fall short even of what had been calculated upon hitherto.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Stock of Banca Tin on warrants on April 30	Slabs 39,452	29,300	32,266
Deliveries in May	4,760	9,400	4,360

Stock on warrants May 30	34,692	19,900	27,716
Stock in hands of Trading Society for their annual sale	108,174	152,219	147,883

It also required but a few fresh purchases to excite speculators, to rouse such as had hitherto held aloof, to promote in consequence large transactions, and to drive up the price to 79 s.; this price has constantly been submitted to during the last few days. It was disposed of, again, about 3000 slabs changed hands at this quotation, and 500 slabs were disposed of at 79 1/2 s. This must lead to the conclusion that no lower prices are expected in the forthcoming sale, which was announced on the 27th inst. by the Trading Society for the 24th June, at Amsterdam, which will consist of 108,300 slabs of Banca tin, besides 20,000 slabs more if arriving in time; against 155,193 slabs in 1822, and 149,188 slabs in 1861. The conditions of this sale are as usual. With the exception of 10,000 peculs for shipment to China, the company will hold no sales of tin, neither in Holland nor in Java, before June, 1864; and the Government has reserved the power to grant to the holders of the Billiton Mines the sale of 8000 peculs in Holland, besides the 6000 peculs to be sold in Java. In due time we shall enter upon some further particulars, referring for the present to the above monthly statistics.

GLASGOW, JUNE 1.—The operations in our Pig-iron Market throughout the past month were of a very unimportant character. There were few fluctuations in price, and but for Dame Rumour there would have been none at all. At a time like the present, when so many interests are influenced, if not jeopardised, by every movement on the political chessboard (around which are gathered so many distinguished players), it is but natural to suppose that each important movement should cause some corresponding action in the commercial world according to the interest thereby affected; but when no change has occurred that in any way tends to terminate the game, it does seem strange that mere rumour, springing from no one knows where, should lead so many to embrace it as if it were truth, unless indeed, it be on the principle that the wish being father to the thought, so that which savours of the wish is incontinently accepted as true. Our remarks have direct reference to the late armistice, the credence given to which led to various changes in the value of certain securities. With us there was a strong desire shown to get higher prices; for a short time they were obtainable, taken advantage of to some extent, and anon there was nothing left to take advantage of. The raising of the rate of discount, first to 5½ per cent., and five days later on to 6 per cent., took place, and the market for the time being was somewhat depressed. It is now, however, more or less recovered, and the price of the best specimen

NEW YORK, MAY 20.—The demand for foreign coal is good, and the market is without much change; the supply is fair. We hear of sales of 600 tons of Scotch steam from yard, at \$6.50; 380 tons of Newcastle gas, at \$7, cash; 546 tons of L.L. Baker's Liverpool gas coking, and 3500 tons of Pictou, to arrive, on private terms; and by auction, 720 tons of Welsh steam, at \$6, cash. Domestic is firm, and in brisk demand from yard, at \$6 to \$7.25. By auction some 30,000 tons of Scranton were sold at full rate, the bidding was spirited. The particulars are as follows:—1000 tons of grain \$5.95, 500 tons \$5.90, 1000 tons \$5.95, 1000 tons \$6, 500 tons \$6.31½, 150 tons of egg \$6.75, 100 tons \$6.45, 500 tons \$6.37, 250 tons \$6.37; 100 tons of stove \$6.40, 125 tons \$6.40, 100 tons \$6.40, 100 tons \$6.40, 100 tons \$6.35, 200 tons \$6.35, 100 tons \$6.35, 100 tons \$6.40, 100 tons \$6.35, 300 tons \$6.40; 500 tons of lump \$6.05, 500 tons \$5.95, 100 tons \$5.95, 300 tons \$5.85, 100 tons \$5.85, 100 tons \$5.75, 1000 tons \$5.80, 200 tons \$5.80; 500 tons of steamboat \$5.75, 1000 tons \$5.75, 400 tons \$5.75, 1000 tons \$5.75, 1000 tons \$5.75, 1000 tons \$5.75; 100 tons of chestnut \$5.85, and 300 tons \$5.82½. Scotch pig-iron has been in moderate request, at slightly lower rates, but there is no firmness now manifested in view of prospective light arrivals, sales of some 700 tons exportable have been made at \$35 to \$34.50 (net), and held higher, and job lots of some 700 tons at \$36 to \$35.50. Pig-iron is in moderate demand, and has advanced since the concession; sales of 500 tons, deliverable up to the end of July, at \$37.50; 2000 tons, deliverable up to December, at \$33.50; and 200 to 300 tons for immediate delivery, at \$33.50 to \$34 for No. 1.

BOSTON, MAY 18.—There have been cargo sales of Pictou Coal at \$7, and Sydney at \$6.75 per ton. In anthracite, steady retail sales at \$9 per ton. In Scotch pig-iron the sales have been confined to small lots, at \$39 to \$40 per ton, cash and four months, for Gartschrie and other brands No. 1. In American pig the sales have been at \$38 to \$39 per ton. In bar iron the sales have been in small lots as wanted, at our quoted rates. Russia sheet-iron is quiet, and prices are quite nominal.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been dull and depressed, and, with the exception of some large purchases and sales to close accounts at the next fortnightly settlement, very little business has been done, and most of the mines prominent on the market last week have declined in price. Those chiefly in demand now are Great Wheel Fortune, Devon Great Consols, South Caradon, Providence Mines, Wheel Grenville, East Grenville, Unity, Bottle Hill, Stray Park, and Seton. Amid the dulness that has prevailed in the share market, however, it is pleasing to announce another good rise in the standard for copper; and tin, it is the general opinion, is likely to reach, before long, 80*l*. per ton, which will show altogether a rise of at least 20*l*., and add very materially to the profits of the mines. When this rise in the standard became known some excitement arose on the market, and it leaves off in a more active state. Wheel Ludcott, 5*l*. to 5½*l*.; in noticing the accounts presented to the last meeting of shareholders, in April, we referred to the somewhat singular operation, as it was described, of "improving the financial position of the company," by declaring a small dividend, when the mine was indebted to the bank at Liskeard, and the state of this debt, and of the accounts generally, have of late (now that the silver appears to be nearly exhausted) aroused the attention and alarm of some large shareholders, who have, in consequence, been in correspondence with the agent of the mine, with the view to learn their real position in regard to the liabilities, and also to devise some means whereby the accounts at the next meeting may be put in a better position, and one of greater safety for those registered on the cost-book. The correspondence has been placed in our hands, with a request that we should refer to it, and call upon the shareholders generally to bestir themselves in the matter. It appears the debt to the bank was guaranteed on the part of the company by a committee of six persons at Liskeard, five of whom have sold out their shares, and do not consider themselves further liable. The question on this point, therefore, put to the agent has been, "Can the bank single out any one of the shareholders, and proceed against them for this debt?" The agent does not profess to be able to answer this question, but our own opinion is—given, however, in ignorance of the wording of the agreement with the bank—that they could not single out individual shareholders in such a case, but must proceed against the mine. To put, however, all legal questions at rest, a call should be made at the next meeting to pay off liabilities, and place the accounts in a position of safety for all. The agent thinks "the feeling of the shareholders is to put the finances of the mine right, and he hopes they will persevere in so doing, for the benefit of all parties concerned." At the same time, he thinks "a call would have an unfavourable effect on the general public." It is a matter, however, not for the general public, but for those personally concerned.

Bottle Hill shares have been firmer, at 10s. to 12s., and the west end on the south lode, has improved to 15s. per fathom. Brynalt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2s.; Camborne Vean, 35s. to 40s.; Clifford Amalgamated, 21 to 22s.; Cook's Kitchen, 26 to 27s.; Copper Hill, 80 to 82s.; Drake Walls, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2s.; East Carn Brea, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7s. Wheel Grenville shares have been in great demand all the week, and leave off $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ s.; the 90 west is worth 25s. per fm. for tin, and 1 ton of copper per fathom; the ends in the aggregate, with the shaft on the tin lode, are worth close upon 100s. per fm., and opening out a great quantity of ore ground, which will take away at a good profit; indeed, the mine, as every private inspection shows, is becoming a very valuable property, and rising upon its own merits, unassisted by market operations. Wheel Basset shares have been more in demand, and leave off 70 to 75s.; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit of 65s. 19s. 2d.; no dividend was declared, and the balance carried over to credit of next account, 1062s. 0s. 11d. In the 75 fathom level a cross-cut is being driven to intersect the Carbona, which has been, and still is, very productive in the level above. East Basset shares rose to 11s., and in good demand, but declined again, and leave off 10s. to 10s. East Russell, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9s. East Wheel Grenville shares have advanced to 50s., 52s. 6d., and in good demand. Gonamena, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2s.; at the meeting a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 10 to 11s.; Great Redlack, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Great South Tolgus, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5s.; Great Wheel Fortune, 36 to 37s.; Hingston Down, 2s. to 3s.; Illogan Mines, 30s. to 32s. 6d. Marke Valley, 6s. to 6s. East Caradon shares opened firm, and it was thought, early in the week, that with a heavy "bear" account, they would go higher, but on "buying-in" day shares seemed plentiful, and declined in price, and on Thursday were done at 29s.; on Friday they rallied to 31s. and leave off 30s. to 31s. North Basset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4s.; North Crofty, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 4s. North Dolcoath shares have not been so firm, and leave off 2s. to 2s. North Roiberth, 15s. to 17s.; North Roskear, 23 to 25s.; New South Caradon, 8s. to 10s.; New Martha, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4s.; Pendean, 7 to 7s. Providence Mines, 41 to 42s.; Roswarne United, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1s.; South Basset, 7s. to 8s.; South Caradon, 40s. to 41s.; South Caradon Wheel Paper, 12s. 6d. to 15s. South Tolgus, 4s. to 5s.; a dividend of 1s. per share has been declared. Stray Park, 37 to 38s. Tincroft shares improved to 20, 20s. St. Day United, 15s. to 17s.; West Caradon, 26 to 28s.; West Frances, 20 to 25s.; West Seton, 23s. to 24s.; West Tolgus, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7s.; Wheel Basset and Grylls, 25 to 26s.; Wheel Edward, 3 to 3s. Wherry Kitty (Lelant), $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9s.; Wheel Margaret, 3s. to 3s.; Wheel Seton, 24s. to 25s. Redmoor shares enquired for at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; in the bottom of the 50, on Johnson's lode, about 40 fathoms east of the lead vein, there is now a good lode, in whole ground, 3 feet wide—good savor, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 16s.; Wheel Unity, 12s. to 14s., and in good demand; Wheel Union, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3s.; Wheel Grylls, 28s. to 29s.

On the Stock Exchange there have been a comparatively small amount of business transacted in Mining shares during the week, and prices generally remain without alteration. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Bassett, 111½, 106½, 110, 103½, 104, 102; East Caradon, 32, 31½, 30½, 31, 31½, 30½; Grenville, 54, 54½; Margaret, 34, 34½; Marke Valley, 61; Wheal Loudon, 54½; Cambrian, 527½; Devon Great Consols, 527½, 530; East Carn Brea, 74, 74½; V. Bassett, 128, 124; West Caradon, 26; Drake

Walls, 2; Tincroft, 19½, 20½, 19½; East Wheel Russell, 3½, 3½, 3½; Clifford, 21½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Bon Accord, ½; General, 21½, 21; Yudanumutana, 3½; Scottish Australian, 3½, 3½; Port Phillip, 1½. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Alamillos, 3½; Don Pedro, 1½, 1½, 1½; Linars, 7; United Mexican, 7½, 7½, 7½; Vallanazas, 1½, 1½, 1½; Mariquita, 3½, 3½, 3½; East del Rey, 1½, 1½; Santa Barbara, 3½; St. John del Rey, 55, 54½, 54½; Cobre, 21½, 20½, 22½, 22, 23; Fortuna, 4½; Lusitanian, 1½; Monte Aureo, 2½.

IRISH MINING SHARE MARKET.—Mining shares have not been in great request, nor have there been sellers inclined to accept lower rates than those quoted last week. Prices remain, therefore, in every instance unaltered from those given in our last Journal.

The General Mining Company for Ireland held their half-yearly meeting on Monday, Alderman Redmond Carroll presiding. The report of Capt Roberts gave a favourable account of the working of the mines. The directors' report stated that during the half-year ending April 2 the sales of zinc ore amounted to 2443½ tons, against 1019½ tons in the corresponding period of 1862. Compared, however, with the immediately preceding half-year, there is a slight (360½) diminution. For many weeks the workings were seriously interfered with through a "run." The turning to profitable account the large quantity of calamine of low percentage which results from the dressing of the ore has long engaged the attention of the board. In America for several years past a large business has been successfully carried on in the manufacture, direct from the ore, of zinc oxide, an article extensively used as a pigment. Experiments have shown that the ore of silver mines can be readily treated for this purpose, and the directors trust that within the ensuing half-year some definite and satisfactory results may be arrived at. Mr. Rodolphus Mortimer withdrew his name as a candidate for a seat at the board, in order to prevent a ballot, and thanks were voted to him for his courtesy. The retiring directors were then unanimously re-elected, and the usual votes of thanks having been passed, the meeting separated.

The prospectus of the South Grylls Mining Company (limited), which will be found advertised in the Journal of this day, is well worthy the attention of the investing community. It is seldom we are able to submit to the public an undertaking introduced on so sound a basis, and when we state that of the 2000 shares of the company's capital, more than two-thirds have been privately allotted, before coming to the public, which is ample for the effectual working of the mine, we think we have said enough to convince investors of the bona fides of the undertaking. If this principle of assuring the public by private and substantial subscriptions of capital in every company brought forward were generally adopted, the public would, we are convinced, readily extend their support to complete it; but the great evil is when a company comes forward and obtains but a tithe of its capital, quite inadequate to the purposes for which it was originally required, it, nevertheless, proceeds to business, and the result often is either a wind-up in Chancery, or an increase of capital on ruinous terms to the company, either of which entail most serious losses upon the shareholders. The completion of the capital of the South Grylls Company will enable the directors to carry on operations with vigour, and at the same time admit of small, instead of heavy, calls being made on the shareholders. The property is a tried and valuable one, and in the old workings returned some 170,000 lbs. worth of copper ore. It adjoins, and contains, the most productive lode in Wheal Grylls, and is immediately surrounded by other equally valuable mines, and the reports attached to the prospectus, coming from known practical men, are sufficient guides to investors. Wheal Grylls shares (2½ ds. paid) are now 29½ per share, and are paying dividends at the rate of 180 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. East Wheal Grylls shares (10s. paid) are at 3½ per share; and West Grylls shares (2s. 6d. paid) are at about 1½ per share, speak well both for the prospect of South Grylls shares, and the certain profitable character of the district. We have great pleasure in recommending this undertaking to the attention of our numerous readers, believing it to be a sound and legitimate mining enterprise, where, by the judicious expenditure of a moderate amount of capital, large dividends will result to the shareholders, and a corresponding advance in the value of the shares. The undertaking is in the hands of highly respectable gentlemen.

The West Cornwall Consols Tin and Copper Mining Company, which has been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with a capital of 30,000£, in shares of 5£ each, has issued its prospectus, which we publish in another column of this day's Journal. The sett is about one mile square, and is held for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-18th. The mines are situated about midway between Truro and Redruth, and the West Cornwall Railway passes through it. A portion of the sett was wrought about 100 years ago, and a tin lode, yielding a large quantity of mineral, discovered only 8 fathoms from surface. The present proprietors have sunk a mine, and broken some good yellow sulphuret and black and purple oxides of copper, which assay from 15 to 25 per cent. The purchase-money is fixed at 7000£, the greater part of which is to be in paid-up shares of the company. The property has been inspected and favourably reported upon by Capt. John Tonkin and John Middleton, Messrs. James Wright and H. C. Salmon, and Capt. Grenfell; their reports will be found appended to the prospectus.

The North Shepherds Silver-Lead Mine is about to be re-worked by a cost-book company, in 2000 shares. The sett is surrounded by silver-lead mines, which have returned large profits to the shareholders. In the adit level silver-lead ore has been found for a considerable distance in a rich gossan. Samples have been assayed, and yielded over 40 ozs. of silver, and 65 per cent. of lead, to the ton of ore. The property is held for 21 years, at 1-18th dues. To cover the outlay already incurred, 500 shares, 2½ paid, are to be allotted to the vendors. The property has been inspected, and favourably reported upon, by Capt. Thomas Richards, who states he has every confidence that, with a small capital, a profitable mine will quickly be secured; and by Capt. James Juleff, jun., who says that there is every appearance of the mine turning out a good and apparently a lasting property.

An influential company, for the purpose of carrying on the business of shipbuilding and ship repairing in all its branches at Newport, Monmouthshire, has just been formed, under the title of the Newport Dry Dock, Wood, and Iron Shipbuilding, and Ship Repairing Company. The capital has been set at 100,000£, in shares of 20£ each, with power to increase. The names of the directors afford ample guarantee as to the character of the undertaking.—Mr. Crawshaw Bailey, M.P., being Chairman, whilst Messrs. John Lawrence, of Cwmbran Ironworks; Thomas Powell, of Powell and Sons, the well-known colliery owners, and others of equal position in the commercial world, occupy seats at the board. Preliminary arrangements have been entered into for the purchase of the works, which are at present in full operation, and which are held on lease for a long unexpired term at a low rent. It is estimated that the profits will be at least from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested.

The Panonia Leather-Cloth Company, with a capital of 100,000£, in shares of 10£ each, is about to issue a prospectus for the placing of the unallotted shares. The object of the company is to develop the invention of Mr. N. C. Szerelmy, the well-known chemist, which comprises some important improvements in the manufacture of a leather-cloth, which so closely resembles real leather as to be scarcely distinguishable from it. The manufacture of the article is highly remunerative, and, upon calculations made and experience gained, it is confidently expected that a minimum net profit of from 12 to 15 per cent. will be realised for the shareholders. The purchase-money, including plant, machinery, and patentee's superintendence for three years, is 15,000£, one-half in paid-up shares.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday 46 ships of kinds arrived. Business was dull in all descriptions of coal at last day's prices. Best house coals, 16s. to 16s. 6d.; seconds, 14s. to 15s.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 15s.; manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday, only eight fresh ships arriving, the quantity for sale was little more than the residue from Monday. The market was dull, but prices were supported for house and manufacturers' coals; no Hartley's for sale.—On Friday there was an increased demand for all coals, only 13 ships having come forward, and slightly higher prices were obtained for house coals, a clearance being effected. No Hartley's or manufacturers' coals for sale. South Hetton Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 15s. 9d.; Trindon Hartlepool Wallsend, 15s. 6d.; Kelloe Wallsend, 15s.; Eden Main, 14s. 6d.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 14s.; 80 ships at sea.

LIVERPOOL COAL TRADE.—From the Coal Circular of Messrs. Platt we learn that the quantity of Cannel, coal, coke, and patent fuel shipped at Liverpool in May was 81,134 tons, and in the corresponding month of last year 55,495 tons, showing a decrease last month of 24,361 tons. The total shipments from January to May were 210,377 tons; same period of last year, 238,379 tons—decrease this year, 28,002 tons. The exports coastwise during May were 6686 tons; same month last year, 7024 tons—decrease last month, 338 tons. Total exports coastwise from January to May, 32,808 tons; last year, 25,335 tons—increase, 7473 tons.

BRISTOL COAL TRADE.—The shipments of coal overseas from this port, in the month of May, amounted to 794 tons, as against 1677 tons in April,

showing a decrease of 883 tons in the exports. The shipments in May were as follows:—Quebec, 604 tons; Shanghai, 75 tons (steam coal); Coquimbo, 100 tons; Barbadoes, 15 tons; total, 794 tons. These returns, compared with the corresponding month last year, when 1264 tons of coal were exported from Bristol, also show a falling off to the extent of 470 tons. The exports during the five months of the present year are 4081 tons.

CONTRACTS FOR COAL.—The Admiralty require the supply of 9000 tons of South Wales Coal, for Gibraltar; they also require 2500 tons of South Wales Coal, for Ascension; 1000 tons of South Wales Coal, for Valparaiso.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the four months ending April 30, 1863; and also as compared with the month ending April, 1862; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

	1862.	1863.	Increase.
Coal and culm	£1,002,215	£1,111,327	£109,112
Hardwares and cutlery	£888,885	999,502	110,617
Do. surgical instruments	82,450	86,720	4,270
Do. agricultural implem.	131,248	118,706	12,542
Do. other sorts	675,190	1,777,770	1,102,580
Machinery:—			
Steam-engines	£395,549	503,293	107,744
Othersorts	589,246	984,795	395,549
Total	£3,554,780	£4,268,725	£713,945
Metals:—Iron—Fig	£360,322	£385,819	25,497
Bar, bolt	637,527	768,776	131,249
Railway	709,422	876,527	167,105
Wire	67,490	140,153	72,663
Wire telegraphic	99,231	36,475	62,756
Castings	187,542	230,105	42,563
Hoops	251,804	441,375	189,571
Wrought	564,197	616,896	52,699
Old	17,258	2,865,073	2,847,815
Steel	268,294	24,628	243,666
Copper—Unwrought	166,816	352,322	185,506
Wrought	589,303	758,554	169,251
Other sorts	49,358	805,477	756,119
BRASS	168,571	69,887	98,684
Lead—Fig	168,571	256,031	87,460
Ore	61,545	306,312	244,767
Tin—Unwrought	133,887	134,297	410
Tin-Plates	399,626	435,949	36,323
Zinc	38,079	27,000	11,079
Grand total	£4,643,195	£10,147,908	£5,504,713
Less decrease—Zinc			11,079
Total increase			£5,493,634

At Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, 3224 tons of ore were sold, realising 16,336£ 12s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 1162.3s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 5£ 1s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 217 tons. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
May 7	3652	£110 14 0	7½	£5 3 6	£72 5 0
" 14	2971	111 1 0	6½	4 16 0	70 12 6
" 21	6146	117 3 0	5½	4 3 6	70 14 0
" 28	3270	111 12 0	7	5 1 0	72 5 0
June 4	3224	116 3 0	6½	5 1 6	75 5 0

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 3½, and in the price per ton of ore 4s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been to about the same extent.

At Spearne Consols meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the quarter ending March showed a debit balance of 2931.13s. 8d. The sales of tin had realised 14107.19s.; and the profit on the quarter's working was 1047.8s., reducing by that amount the debt of the mine. Mr. Humphry Davy was appointed surgeon, in place of the late Mr. R. Q. Couch. Capt. W. Trembath reported on the mine:—"Ground driven during the quarter 48 fms. 1 ft. 4 in., sunk in winzes 7 fms. 1 in., stoped 25 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.—51 fms. 0 ft. 10 in. Men and boys at present employed—Driving ends 36, stoping 29; on tribute 16, at an average of 17s. 11½."

At the East Rosewarne Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. K. McCallan in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1837. Details in another column.

At West Sharp Tor Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 557.9s. 11d. The outstanding bills amounted to 1747. of which 451 has since been paid. The merchants' bills for Jan., Feb., and March (3727.8s. 8d.) remain unpaid. A call of 3½ per share was made. Capt. W. Richards reported on the mine:—"The machinery continues to work well, and it is in every way adequate to a full and effectual trial of the mine. I estimate the cost to carry out the operations, with the same number of hands, during the next quarter at 2207. per month."

At the Sortridge Consols Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. McCallan in the chair), a call of 3s. per share was made. The agent calculates upon sampling about 30 tons of ore bi-monthly, at a cost of 450£ per month, including the erection of stamps. The committee of management were re-elected.

At the Great North Tolgus (adjourned) meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. Janyon in the chair), a resolution was passed for the sale of shares upon which calls were due. It was also agreed that the unallotted shares should be issued forthwith. The details of the meeting will appear in next week's Journal.

At the North Nant-y-Mwyn Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. G. Seabry in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 2007. Details will appear in next week's Journal.

At the East Bronfroyd Mine meeting, on May 30 (Gen. Shortred in the chair), the report of the directors and balance-sheet were received and adopted. Details in another column.

At the Cradock Moor Mine meeting, on May 28, the accounts showed a credit balance of 9737.15s. 6d. Capt. H. Taylor, J. Taylor, and H. Phillips reported on the mine. They sold in March and April 367 tons of copper ore, which realised 18821.5s. 9d.; and they purpose selling 330 tons for the next two months.

At Gonamena Mine meeting, on May 28, the accounts showed a credit balance of 3741.17s. 4d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. R. Pascoe reported on the mine:—"Our operations during the last two months having been principally confined to fixing the engine, pitwork, &c., no alteration has, therefore, taken place in the lodes, and I cannot but reiterate the opinion expressed in former reports—that looking at the position and extent of the sett, and the large number of lodes it contains, I have every reason to believe that it only requires a little more outlay and perseverance to make the mine profitably productive."

At the Wheal Prosper meeting, on May 28, the accounts for the three months ending March showed a debit balance of 4141.0s. 1d. A call of 15s. per share was made. Capt. Stephens and Blissett reported upon the various points of operation.

At the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia (special general) meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Alfred Wilson in the chair), it was agreed to convene a special meeting to consider the propriety of winding-up the company. Details in another column.

In English and Russian Bank Shares 3½ premium was offered, but there were no sellers.

LEADS, JUNE 4.—In mining shares enquiries have been chiefly confined to those well-conducted undertakings which give promise of early dividends. Business in most descriptions of stock has been limited, and prices continue depressed.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

NEWCASTLE, JUNE 4.—The Mining Market this week has been moderately active. Harrows quiet, though a great improvement is expected shortly, but the public, as a rule, seldom avail themselves of a depressed market for buying. Considerable transactions have taken place in Tyneheads, and the points in operation will verify the opinion expressed by the late Mr. John C. Little, of Alston—viz., the going together of Green Banks north vein, the great sulphur vein, and Sir John's vein, three of the most powerful veins of the whole mining district of Alston Moor. Under such favourable circumstances, I have no hesitation in saying that it will prove to be a source of great profit to the shareholders. Nether Heaths enquired for at previous prices.—EDWARD BREWIS.

DERWENT AND CONSETT IRONWORKS.—In connection with these works, Vice-Chancellor Kinsler has made an order for sale. Directions were given that the sale should be advertised for Nov., unless previously disposed of by private contract.

SLATE QUARRIES.—WANTED, a SECRETARY for a FIRST-CLASS SLATE QUARRY COMPANY in WALES, to be formed under the Limited Liability Act. The position of the quarry, the quality of the slate, and the extent and terms of the lease, are most favourable, and worthy of a large capital. It is intended to have agencies in the provinces, as well as in London, and the secretary will be expected to aid with influential directors, and to provide preliminary expenses.—Apply by letter, post-paid, with references, to "H. Y." secretary, MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

COLLIERY MANAGER WANTED, by the GLYN NEATH STEAM COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED). Must be thoroughly competent to develop the company's coal and iron mines at Glyn Neath, South Wales, understand dialling, and keep the working plans of the company.—Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, stating age, expected salary, and previous occupation, must be forwarded on or before the 10th inst., to the office of the company, No. 1, Arbury-street (West), London-bridge, under cover to the Chairman of the Directors.

WANTED, a SITUATION by the advertiser, as COLLIERY MANAGER, or GROUND RAILF. Satisfactory reasons can be given for leaving present employers.—Address, "G. S. P." Post-office, Dudley.

METAL TUBES AND CYLINDERS.—The ADVERTISER has COMPLETED AN IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINERY FOR MANUFACTURE OF SAME, which is protected at home and abroad. He is now DESIROUS OF JOINING WITH A CAPITALIST TO FURTHER THE UNDERTAKING, which promises to be a valuable one. A machine is ready for view.—Apply to J.W. KENDRICK, 20, Easy-row, Birmingham.

TO SPECULATORS.—The ADVERTISER, a retired mine captain of great practical experience in Cornwall, is in a POSITION TO GIVE THE NAMES OF SIX PROGRESSIVE MINES which are SAFE in his opinion (founded on a perfect knowledge and reliable data) ADVANCE HUNDREDS PER CENT. IN A FEW MONTHS. Terms, commission on profit.—Address, "Investor," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION as MINE AGENT, by a Cornish miner, who has had considerable experience in the management of mines out of Cornwall. References as to character and ability to last employer, where he has been 15 years.—Address, "K. A.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a COMPANY to WORK WHEAL MARY MINE, ST. MERRY, CORNWALL. A lead course, a long extensive sett, the lode from 2½ ft. to 3 ft. wide, carrying two regular walls, with flooken, composed of lead, jack, and spar, lying in a beautiful channel of ground for ore, and with little outlay might soon return a dividend. I think any company that takes this up will do well, for the ore is there. This mine is worthy of any inspector's notice.—Address, Mr. J. Higgins, St. Merry, Cornwall.

WANTED, from 60 to 70 in. PUMPING ENGINE, for NORTH POOL MINE.—J. S. PHILLIPS, Camborne, Cornwall.

WANTED, from 36 to 40 in. PUMPING ENGINE, for NORTH ROSEWARNE MINE.—J. S. PHILLIPS, Camborne, Cornwall.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MANAGER for a LEAD and COPPER MINE in SCOTLAND. He must be a practical miner, and have a knowledge of book-keeping. A Christian man will find this a comfortable situation.—Apply by letter, prepaid, stating age, last employment, references, and salary required, to "A. X.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a RESIDENT MANAGER for a COLLIERY in NORTH WALES, which is at present producing upwards of 50,000 tons of coal a year. He must be able to take the whole charge of the colliery, and conduct all the commercial affairs of the company. Application, with full particulars, to be made on or before the 19th inst., to "L. J.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, a good 80 horse power CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE. A HIGH PRESSURE BEAM ENGINE, from 30 to 40 horse power. About 150 yards of 18 in. pump trees. Also, 4 l. beams for pumping, 18 ft. long, and about 5 tons weight each.—The particulars and price to be sent to Mr. PHILIP A. MILLWARD, engineer, Rough Hay Works, Darlaston.

WANTED, FINE WHITE QUARTZ SAND, free from all traces of iron. Sample to be sent in letter, with price per 100 tons delivered at Liverpool.—Letters to be directed "P. G.," Post-office, Blackburn-road.

WANTED, CARBONATE OF BARYTES, free from iron or other metal, with price per 100 tons delivered at Liverpool.—Address, "P. G.," Post-office, 231, Blackburn-road.

LEAD ORES.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Ludocott and Wrey Consols	60	£17 17 0	1040 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Cwmbranes	84	14 0	1176 0	ditto
Sold on the 30th May.				
East Loggias	40	12 11 0	488 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Glogfach	60	15 16 0	909 6	ditto
Cwmystwith	100	12 13 0	1213 0	ditto
Goginan	6	16 11 0	96 6	ditto
ditto	6	16 11 0	96 6	A. Eytton.
ditto	28	17 11 0	479 0	ditto
Sold on the 31st May.				
Dyfnogwm	24	12 12 6	291 0	ditto
Sold on the 4th June.				
Iale of Man Mining Company	100	21 15 0	2115 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.

BLACK TIN.				
Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Cuddra	2 7 3 17	£67 0 0	£180 9 5	—
ditto	0 4 0 11	50 0 0	10 4 11	—
Sold on the 30th May.				
Garidna United	8 12 2 12	70 5 0	606 5 7	Bischoff Co.
ditto	2 1 2 17	60 0 0	104 2 7	ditto
So. Carn Brea	7 2 3 8	64 0 0	460 4 7	—
Sold on the 1st June.				
Cuddra	3 5 2 17	67 0 0	219 18 8	—
ditto	0 2 3 12	50 0 0	7 2 10	—
Sold on the 2nd June.				
St. Wh. Busy	20 10 2 19	—	1264 7 9	—
Sold on the mine.				
West Beam	8 6 2 17	72 15 0	606 3 11	Harvey & Co.
Bagtor	3 0 3 3	64 2 6	194 17 3	ditto

COPPER ORES.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Knockmahon (ex Lady Stuart)	48	£8 12 0	393 6 0	St. Helen's Co.
ditto	48	8 13 6	643 6 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto (ex Mary Joseph)	72	4 6 0	331 2 0	ditto
ditto	72	4 7 0	309 6 0	ditto
West Canada (ex Damascus)	50	16 0 0	800 0 0	C. Lambert.
ditto	50	15 18 0	759 0 0	ditto
ditto (ex Louisiana)	50	16 6 0	830 0 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
ditto	65	16 3 0	1059 0 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.					
Sampled May 20, and sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, June 4.					
Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Clifford Amalgamated.....	101	£5 10 6	East Pool	70	£9 12 6
ditto	95	6 15 6	ditto	46	3 10 6
ditto	85	7 1 6	ditto	45	2 19 0
ditto	84	4 13 6	ditto	39	3 8 6
ditto	82	3 13 0	South Frances	67	5 11 6
ditto	67	6 6 6	ditto	60	5 9 0
ditto	60	3 13 6	ditto	56	7 1 6
ditto	59	5 13 0	ditto	26	5 12 0
ditto	58	3 8 0	ditto	5	3 13 6
ditto	66	3 14 6	Wheal Bassett	52	4 12 0
ditto	48	3 19 6	ditto	50	5 8 6
ditto	47	6 13 6	ditto	43	6 7 0
ditto	35	4 14 6	ditto	27	6 0 6
ditto	22	3 18 6	Tinctor	64	2 0 6
Consols	77	5 19 0	ditto	43	4 19 0
West Seton	99	2 11 0	ditto	13	1 10 0
ditto	92	6 5 6	South Tolguis	78	3 6 6
ditto	76	5 3 0	ditto	52	5 13 0
ditto	70	4 11 6	Dolcoath	47	5 9 0
ditto	62	4 19 6	ditto	35	3 13 0
ditto	56	6 12 0	ditto	31	6 0 6
ditto	51	7 8 6	East Bassett	41	6 3 0
ditto	44	6 1 6	ditto	39	5 11 6
ditto	29	6 4 6	ditto	27	11 3 0
Wheal Seton	28	4 8 6	Stray Park	54	3 19 6
Pendurves	87	1 2 0	North Koskar	39	8 3 0
ditto	55	6 1 6	Camborne Veau	35	5 5 0
ditto	38	5 1 6	ditto	35	5 11 0
ditto	35	5 4 0	Crane	10	10 4 6
ditto	35	13 5 0	ditto	2	6 0 6
East Pool	75	4 0 0			

WEST CORNWALL CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
IN THE MANOR OF KILLEWERRIS, NEAR CHACEWATER, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.
Capital £200,000, in 6000 shares of £33 each.
Deposit 10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment.
Subsequent calls as may be necessary, but from careful calculation, on the best authority, it is thought that not more than £2 10s. per share in all will be required.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq., 50, Eaton-square, S.W. (Chairman, E.G. THORNTON G. EASTO, Esq. (Messrs. Easto and Parley), 33, St. Mary-at-Hill, East-CHARLES HENRY MAUDE, Esq., 19, St. George's-square, Belgrave, S.W. THOMAS OUCHTERLONY, Esq., 187, Fenchurch-street, E.C. GEORGE SCAMMELL, Esq., 54, Skinner-street, E.C. THOMAS COOPER SMITH, Esq., 5, Warford-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C. JAMES WRIGHT, Esq., 12, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C. BANKERS—The English and Irish Bank, 25, Foultry, E.C. BROKERS—Messrs. Croxley Brothers, 30, Cornhill, E.C. AUDITOR—Samuel Burgess Gurnell, Esq., House of Commons. LOCAL MANAGER—Capt. Middleton (late of the East Wheal Rose Mine, Cornwall). SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. William Thompson. OFFICES,—12, COTTHALL COURT, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.
This company is established for working and fully developing the valuable tin and copper mines contained in the manor of Killewerris, near Chacewater, in the county of Cornwall.
The sett is very extensive, being one mile on the course of the lodes, and about the same on the parallel, and is held under leases of twenty-one years, at the moderate royalty of 1-18th.
It is situated in the centre of one of the richest mineral districts in the county of Cornwall, being surrounded on every side by mines which have yielded enormous quantities of ore, and paid vast profits, such as the Great Consolidated, United Mines, Clifford, St. Day United, Unity Wood, Great Busy, North Trekerby, &c., their relation to this property (as shown in the district map, to be obtained on application at the company's office) being a sufficient guarantee of its mineral character; the profits paid by many of these mines are almost incredible, viz.:—

The Great Consolidated	£1,000,000
United Mines	500,000
St. Day United	350,000
Unity Wood	250,000
Great Wheal Busy .. Great profits in former workings, now yielding immense returns.	100,000
Clifford Mines	100,000
Trekerby Mine	100,000
North Trekerby	Continuing dividends.

The West Cornwall Consols embraces several thoroughly well-defined lodes, embedded in highly congenial and mineralised strata, consisting of a light coloured and soft kyllas, with two large eivan courses traversing the sett, and, looking at the geological features, practical miners of eminence are of opinion that it is one of the most valuable mining properties in the district, only requiring time and capital for its profitable development.

A portion of the sett was wrought one hundred years ago, by a few poor miners, to the depth of 8 fms. from surface, on a tin lode, and judging from the immense excavations made by them the yield of mineral was very great; during these workings, and whilst driving on the tin lode, a junction with a copper lode must have been arrived at, and from the large and splendid rocks of ore now to be seen in the level it is the universal opinion that on clearing the adit a valuable course of copper ore will be found. The present proprietors have sunk a winze on the copper lode, forming the junction, and have broken therefrom some beautiful rocks of the yellow sulphuret of copper, coated with the black and purple oxides, which gave on assay from 15% to 25% per cent. of pure copper; a yield of such rich copper ore is unusual at so shallow a level. Taking, therefore, the fact into consideration that the old workers carried on their operations exclusively for tin (copper ore not being then of any known value), confidence may be placed in the foregoing opinion, and if found correct the mines will give large returns almost immediately.

The mines are located about midway between the towns of Truro and Redruth, having the West Cornwall Railway passing through the centre of the sett, thereby affording communication with the principal sea ports in the county, and providing very cheap and easy transit of materials to and from the mines, a feature of great importance to a mining company.

Arrangements have been entered into with the present proprietors by which this company will acquire the whole of their interests in the different leases under which the sett is held, with all the work done on the mines, for the sum of £7000, the greater part of which is to be paid in shares of the company.

The primary object of the company is the speedy and effectual development of the sett, it is to sink a shaft 60 fms. from surface, to intersect the lodes at that depth, and to erect an engine with proper machinery for carrying out the works on a large scale (simultaneously clearing out and proving the old men's workings), from which great and profitable results may be fairly expected.

The liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.
From careful calculations and estimates made by first-class mining engineers, it is confidently believed that not more than £2 10s. per share at the utmost will be required to fully open up and prove the mines; and future calls will not exceed 10s. each. A large proportion of the capital being already subscribed, the directors will proceed with the works as soon as they deem that a sufficient number of shares has been applied for.

Several reports, from some of the best authorities of the day, bearing testimony to the worth of the mines, are appended, the tenor of which affords the directors great confidence in bringing the property before the public as a sound investment.

Plans and sections of the property, with specimens of rich ore from the mines, may be seen at the offices of the company, where prospectuses, reports, forms of application for shares, and every information may be obtained.

Applications for shares to be forwarded to the brokers, bankers, or secretary of the company.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

REPORTS.

Chacewater, April, 1862.—I deem it right to preface my remarks on the sett by saying that I am one of the lessees of it, and that my engagement with the St. John del Rey Company to proceed to Brazil precludes the possibility of carrying on to a full and proper development the interest held by me in this truly valuable property, as I most certainly should had I continued to reside in England. The West Cornwall Consols is situated in the centre of one of the best mining districts in the county of Cornwall, being surrounded by and adjacent to many of its largest and richest mines. It possesses several masterly and thoroughly well-defined lodes, on two or three of which the present proprietors have carried on partial operations, but quite extensive enough to demonstrate to the practised eye all the characteristics of its being rich in mineral value. The indications, in fact, are such as would induce any practical miner to recommend a vigorous prosecution of the sett, the strata in which the lodes are embedded being identical in every respect with that of its rich neighbouring mines. A large amount of work has been done by the proprietors in clearing adits, sinking shafts, &c., and in communicating with the old men's workings, and from the vast amount of work done by them I am convinced that ordinary operations would have induced such tedious and expensive works. An important advantage is the communication made to the great adit by means of its connection with Wheal Daniel, this alone would have entailed an expense of thousands of pounds, and at least two years' delay. The sett offers all the inducements that can be desired for mine adventure; and to effectually work it, I would recommend the erection of a steam-engine of 50 or 60-hp. cylinder, which will enable it to be properly tested, and if vigorously and economically worked, I have no fear, but every confidence, in its becoming a rich and lasting mine. I, therefore, strongly advise its being placed before the public.

JOHN TONKIN.
Late of the Western African Malachite Copper Mines; now Manager of the St. John del Rey Company's Mines, Brazil.

Newlyn, Dec., 1862.—In going over this extensive and well-situated sett, which extends about one mile on the course of the lodes, and three-quarters on the parallel, I found an opportunity, not often procurable, for surface examination, by the railway cutting passing through it in an east and west direction. This enabled me to form an estimate of the stratum, which is highly mineralised, and where some of the lodes and eivans may be distinctly seen, affording incontrovertible testimony of its being in the kind of strata, as well as on the same kind of lodes, as many of the rich mines in the locality. The underground operations are limited, as it is almost a piece of virgin ground, but sufficient has been done on two or three of the lodes to show that they are embedded in a beautiful and congenial kyllas, impregnated with crystallised mundic, and containing numerous veins or droppers of quartz. One lode opened on is several feet wide, and of a masterly character, from which the present proprietors have taken some very good stones of rich copper ore, now to be seen at the shaft's mouth. According to reliable testimony it appears that about 100 years ago a few poor miners wrought on a tin lode on this sett, and staked it nearly to surface, and took away all the ground for a great many fathoms on its course for tin, doubtless disregarding the copper it contained, as large stones of this mineral are still to be found in the refuse, and in clearing the old adit. The lodes in the sett are numerous, and at one place, on the southern part, burrows of stent or refuse may be seen, from which several cart-loads of tin stones have been taken, and sold by a tinner, when employed in levelling a portion of the ground. A feature of paramount importance to this mine is direct railway communication with all the sea ports in the county, by the West Cornwall Railway passing through the sett, thereby affording very cheap transit of materials to, and from the mines. I conclude by saying the result of my examination of the sett, with its peculiar advantages, is very satisfactory, and induces me to recommend it to any capitalists for mine adventure.

JOHN MIDDLETON, late of East Wheal Rose.

London, March, 1863.—About a month ago I visited the West Cornwall Consols, and made a most careful inspection of the whole sett. Situated in the heart of one of the richest mineral districts of Cornwall, and surrounded on every side by mines which have paid vast profits, and yielded enormous quantities of ore, it might without any inspection be inferentially believed that a portion of the metallic richness of the adjacent grounds would naturally belong to and be found in this sett; my examination in a great measure confirmed what previous to my visit I had surmised—viz., that as a mine it offers as promising inducements for investment as any one of the eminently successful mines in the district. The sett is bounded on the west by the Great Wheal Busy and North Trekerby Mines, and contains, I believe, the whole of the lodes of those setts; while on the south, and within a mile, are the parallel lodes of Clifford Amalgamated, the Great Consolidated, and St. Day United Mines. The lodes, of which there are several, both tin and copper, are most massive and well defined, and are embedded in a formation which is identical with that of the rich and extensive surrounding mines. A considerable portion of work has already been expended, which fully demonstrates the mineral value of the lodes—in fact, the total removal of one of the lodes by the old men to a depth as far as their limited means and appliances would permit, is one of the most conclusive proofs of its value. The sett is nearly a mile long on the course of the lodes, and about three-quarters wide, hence of extent sufficient for workings of the largest description. Another and no small advantage is the proximity of the West Cornwall Railway, which runs through the centre of the sett, so that the works could be erected within 20 yards of it, while the shipping ports of Truro, Hayle, and Portreath are within a few miles, and connected by this railway. On the whole, if sufficient capital is employed, and judiciously laid out, I consider that in a very short time the mine may be completely opened, and when developed will, I feel confident, be equal to most, and inferior to none, of the many successful mines around it.

JAMES WRIGHT, C.E.

Hayle, January, 1863.—West Cornwall Consols is situated in Kea parish, and is adjoined by Great Wheal Busy on the west; from this it extends east to Seaveck Water, a length of upwards of ½ mile, to the north of the Truro and Redruth turnpike-road,

from which it stretches north considerably above the West Cornwall Railway. It is thus altogether upwards of ¾ mile square. From its situation it is necessarily traversed by the principal lodes of Wheal Busy, New Hallenbeagle, and some other mines to the north. On these lodes considerable workings were prosecuted by the old men, and, as far as seen, some of these lodes are extensively worked away in various places, they must have been very productive. As these workings are very ancient, and have not yet been entirely cleared out, we, of course, can only form conjectures as to their objects and results, but it is supposed that they were wrought exclusively for tin, before the value of copper was known. It is said that copper was met with in the adit, which is now filled up. However this may be, the sett is undoubtedly an excellent speculation; it adjoins productive mines, and is traversed by numerous well-defined and known lodes, from some of which fine stones of both copper and tin have been recently raised. The immediate object should be to clear out the old adit, which will throw considerable light on the character of the sett. If the results should at all equal the traditional reports in the district, the sett cannot fail to be a very important one.

H. C. SALMON, F.G.S.

Chacewater, Dec., 1862.—I have inspected West Cornwall Consols Mine, and beg to hand the following as my report thereon:—The sett is immediately east of and on a continuation of Great Wheal Busy lode, the two setts being divided by a small stream. It is also about 1½ mile from and due north of the Clifford Amalgamated Mine, with St. Day United Mines between the setts. West Cornwall Consols is one mile on the course of the lodes, and about the same on the parallel; it, therefore, not only embraces all the Great Busy lodes, but the run of lodes to the north on which North Trekerby, New Hallenbeagle, Wheal Rose, and other first-class mines are being wrought, which feature, of itself, is in my opinion a sufficient guarantee of the importance of this property. A shaft has been sunk about 12 fms. from surface, and a cross-cut extended north and south 20 fms., in which two well-defined lodes are intersected; one, a tin lode, driven on by the old workers some 60 or 70 fms., and nearly the whole worked away to surface. On examining the strata, I found some very fine stones of tin. I believe this lode must have been very rich for that mineral. This opinion is further strengthened by the fact of my being enabled to dig up some splendid stones of tin from the bottom of the level. About 4½ fms. north of these workings is a beautiful copper lode, on which the present proprietors have broken some large and rich stones of yellow copper ore. This lode presents such an appearance as is seldom seen at this depth. The same lode has also been opened on 100 fms. east of this point, and good stones of copper ore broken from it. In addition to the various lodes which are known to run through the sett, there are two cross-courses and an eivan course traversing it, the importance of which in a mining district is well known by all who are acquainted with mining. Looking, therefore, at the district in which the property is located, together with its analogous features, I have no hesitation in saying it is a piece of ground richly deserving a vigorous prosecution; and, if done, I believe it will prove a very valuable property.

RICHARD GREENFELD.

N.B.—More than two-thirds of the capital having been allotted privately, applications can only be received for the remaining shares, and the directors desire to impress upon investors that the allotment of the entire capital will enable them to make calls of a much less amount than would be required if a portion was only issued.

SOUTH GRYLLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital £200,000, in 2000 shares of £10 each.
Deposit on application 10s. per share, and a further deposit on allotment of 10s. per share.

DIRECTORS.
W. R. MOUNTCASTLE, Esq. (Messrs. William Mountcastle and Son), Manchester, and Director of the London and South Western Bank.
JOHN HAFENDEN, Jun., Esq., 15, Lansdowne-road North, Kensington Park, W.
ERNEST GEORGE FELLOWES, Esq., Surbiton, Surrey.
FAITHFUL COOKSON, Esq. (Messrs. Faithful Cookson and Co., accountants), 95, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., Managing Director.
(With power to add to their number from incoming members).
BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill, E.C.
BROKERS—Messrs. Scott and Silvester, 7, Lothbury, E.C.
SOLICITOR—J. Arthur Morgan, Esq., 14, 17, and 18, Gresham House, E.C.
ENGINEER—William Henry Gray, Esq., C.E., St. Austell, Cornwall.
OFFICES,—95, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been established to work the valuable and well-known Wheal Speedwell Copper and Tin Mine, which is situated in the parish of Breage, about three miles from Marazion, in the county of Cornwall.

It adjoins, and is surrounded by, some of the most productive mines in the county, including Wheal Grylla, East Wheal Grylla, Tolvadden, Wheal Charlotte, and others, which have returned some hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of copper ore.

The former workings of this mine, from which returns of copper ore at the shallow depths, amounting to £167,670, were made, were discontinued in consequence of differences, law-suits, had changes, which arose between the parties; satisfactory arrangements have now been completed for its re-working, at the reduced royalty of 1-18th, and the works are going forward in a spirited manner.

The sett is an extensive one, being about three-quarters of a mile in length, and near an equal width, and is traversed by numerous well-defined and valuable lodes. No. 1, or the main lode, was worked in the western part of the sett some 40 years ago, and sunk to the depth of 90 fms. only, and proved most productive of mineral, giving large profits to the shareholders. Numerous shafts have been sunk to a lesser depth on other parts of the sett, and important workings conducted by former proprietors, from which large returns have been made. These workings, which have cost a large expenditure of capital, will be of immense advantage to this company in prosecuting its operations to a successful issue.

Annexed to the prospectus will be found detailed reports of the operations hitherto conducted at the mine, with their opinion of its value, from Capt. James Pope, agent at the Wheal Grylla Mine; Capt. Thomas Delbridge, agent at the Pen-an-drea United Mines, and late agent at Wheal Speedwell Mine; and Capt. Joseph Richards. From a perusal of these reports, it will be seen that in three months most important results may be arrived at. There is a good engine-house now on the mine, and a good engine-shaft to drop the pitwork in. A moderate sized engine only will be required, and this put to work valuable returns may be at once made.

The shares of Wheal Grylla Mine, at £2 4s. paid, are now selling at £29 per share, and dividends at the rate of £4 per share per annum being regularly paid; those of East Wheal Grylla, at 10s. paid, are selling at about £3 per share; and West Grylla shares, 2s. 6d. paid, are at £1 per share; and no doubt is entertained that, with judicious and economical management, South Grylla Mine will become equally profitable and valuable.

It may not be uninteresting to intending shareholders to state that the mines immediately surrounding South Grylla have afforded returns of nearly £4,000,000 sterling, a sufficient guarantee of the richness of the district.

The directors have great confidence in recommending this undertaking as worthy the attention of the investing public, offering, as it does, a channel for the investment of capital with a comparatively nominal risk, and unusual prospects of large and regular profits.

More than two-thirds of the shares have been already allotted, and contracts entered into for the supply of an engine, and the machinery requisite for putting the mine in a dividend-paying state.

Prospectuses, with maps and reports, forms of application for the few remaining shares, and all further information, may be obtained on application at the company's offices, 95, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., either personally or by letter, where specimens of copper ore may be seen: from the bankers; or Messrs. Scott and Silvester, 7, Lothbury, E.C., brokers to the company.

THE WICKLOW GENERAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated pursuant to the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital £400,000, in 20,000 shares of £20 each; deposit 10s. per share.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN CONOLLY, Esq., Kilmore, Arlone.
JOHN COX, Esq., Stratham Hill, London.
JEREMIAH DUNNE, Esq., J.P., Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
SILAS EVANS, Esq., Esq., 11, Waring-street, Belfast.
WILLIAM R. FAYE, Esq., 48, Townsend-street, Dublin.
JAMES P. LOMBARD, Esq., J.P., South Hill, Rathmines.
MICHAEL MURPHY, Esq., Beverton, Rathmines.
VALENTINE O'B. O'CONNOR, Esq., D.L., Beresford-place, Dublin.
(With power to add to their number).

BANKERS.
The Hibernian Joint-Stock Banking Company, Dublin, and its branches.
The National Bank, Dublin and London, and its branches.
The National Bank of Liverpool (Limited), Liverpool.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. David and Thomas Fitzgerald, 20, St. Andrew-street, Dublin.

Dublin Messrs. Bruce and Symes, 37, Dame-street.
Edward Fox, Esq., 51, Dame-street.
T. P. Hayes, Esq., 18, Westmoreland-street.
Messrs. Woodcock and O'Donnell, 42, Dame-street.
Belfast Wm. A. Robinson, Esq., 15, Donegal-street.
Messrs. J. Orr and Co., 19, Waring-street.
London Spencer Harpach, Esq., 6, Angel-court, Bank.
Messrs. S. R. and E. Henry, 5, Bank-buildings, Castle-street.
Liverpool Messrs. S. R. and E. Henry, 5, Bank-buildings, Castle-street.
SECRETARY—J. F. O'Reilly, Esq.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,—15, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

The primary object sought by the establishment of the proposed company is the working of the copper and sulphur mines in the townlands of Rockstown and Newbawn, in the parish of Castlemacadam, county of Wicklow, being a portion of the celebrated Wicklow copper and sulphur mining district.

The sett is very extensive, containing 792 acres. Its extent from east to west on the line of the lodes is from 1½ to 2 miles, and from north to south about 1 mile.

The geological formation of Rockstown and Newbawn is the same as that found in the neighbouring mines; the lodes are found in similar positions to the most favoured, and from them similar results may be confidently anticipated.

Perhaps the most valuable feature of the property is that it adjoins some of the best mining districts of Cornwall, no mines have yielded such immense quantities of ore, and paid such profits to the shareholders on the outlay, as the Wicklow Mines.

The property is admirably situated for the transit of stores and minerals, being but 7 miles from the port of Wicklow, and 1 mile from the Rathfriland Station of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, which runs through the north part of the grant.

A large amount of capital has been expended by the lessees in exploring the surface and laying open the lodes, sinking shafts, and preparing the mines for the reception of machinery.

That portion of the lands of Rockstown which adjoins Connore, and where the most extensive mining operations have been carried on, has been purchased in perpetuity in the Landed Estates Court. The company having thus become the owners of a considerable portion of the land itself, subject to a mere nominal head rent, will be saved from a large amount which would otherwise have to be paid for surface damages, will have the exclusive control of an excellent water-course (most valuable in the development of the mine), and will receive the rents of this portion of the property.

Powers have also been taken to work such other mines or quarries, and carry on such works in connection therewith, as may be deemed advisable.

Prospectuses, maps, engineers' reports, and forms of applications for shares, can be had of the brokers of the company; of the secretary, at the office, 15, Dame-street, Dublin; and of SILAS EVANS, Esq., 11, Waring-street, Belfast.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—ADVICE and (if required) PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN to any bona fide undertaking by Mr. LEE STEVENS, 36, CANNON STREET, E.C.

THE PERTUSOLA LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED AFTER THIS DAY, the 6th of June.

W. G. WILLIAMS, Sec.

THE PERTUSOLA LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability.
Capital £350,000, in 25,000 shares of £10 each.

Deposit on application £1 per share, and on allotment a further payment of £2 per share.

Calls not to exceed £2 per share, at intervals of three months.

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES BELL, Esq. (Messrs. J. Thomson, T. Bonar, and Co.).
JAMES H. ENTHOVEN, Esq. (Messrs. H. J. Enthoven and Sons).
JOHN P. JUDD, Esq. (Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston and Sons).
JOHN ORR, Esq., Ashwicke Hall, Gloucestershire.

EDMUND A. PONTIFEX, Esq. (Messrs. Pontifex and Wood).
JOHN TAYLOR, Esq. (Messrs. John Taylor and Sons).
RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq. (Messrs. John Taylor and Sons).

BANKERS—Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co., London; Messrs. J. Barnard and Co., Liverpool.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. John and William Galsworthy, 12, Old Jewry Chambers.

BROKERS—Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

MANAGERS—Messrs. John Taylor and Sons.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT IN ITALY—Mr. George Henfrey.

SECRETARY—Mr. W. G. Williams.

OFFICES,—6, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been duly registered with limited liability.

Its object is the purchase of a large interest in the celebrated lead mines of Monteponi, in the island of Sardinia, together with the extensive lead smelting establishment of Pertusola, and the Sarnello Coal Mine, in the Gulf of Spezia.

The purchase-money for these properties (including eleven-twelfths of the Monteponi Mine), plant, engines, &c., is £150,000, and it is estimated that £50,000 will be required as floating capital, so that in fixing the nominal capital at £200,000 a margin of £50,000 is left to enable the company to take advantage of such opportunities as may present themselves of extending their interest in Italian mines.

This undertaking differs essentially in its nature from ordinary mining enterprises. Its capital being invested in the purchase of mines and works which are in full operation, and yielding very large returns.

Full prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, may be had at the offices of the company, No. 6, Queen-street-place, London, or of the brokers of the company, Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son. No application will be considered unless a deposit of £1 for each share applied for shall have been previously made with the bankers of the company. This sum will be returned in full in the event of no allotment being made.

ISSUE OF TEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

WHEAL ELLEN (S.A.) MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
£15,000 in 600 debentures, of £25 each, interest at 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in London. Bonus of one fully paid share of £5 with each debenture of £25.

DIRECTORS.
WM. FERGUSON, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Cropper, Ferguson, and Co.), Liverpool.

PERCIVAL CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., Lloyds.

JOHN W. CHOPPER, Esq., Liverpool.

COARD W. SQUAREY, Esq., Salisbury.

H. B. PRICE, Esq., London.

BANKERS—Messrs. Fuller, Banbury, Nix, and Mathieson, 77, Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Young, Jones, and Vallings, St. Mildred's-court.

SECRETARY—Mr. James Brown.

OFFICES,—51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, E.C.

The directors, with the sanction of the annual general meeting, held at London, 29th April, 1863, are prepared to receive applications for a loan of £15,000 for five years, on debentures of £25 each, secured as a first charge on the freehold property of the company in the colony.

The debentures are to bear a fixed rate of interest of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in London, and are to be repayable at the end of five years, subject to earlier payment out of the available net profits of the mine, the number of debentures to be redeemed being from time to time determined by lot; and in the case of those so prepaid a sum equivalent to interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the then unexpired term of five years will be paid to the holder of each such debenture so liquidated as bonus, in addition to the current interest due thereon.

One fully paid share of £5 each in the company will also be given as a bonus with each debenture of £25 issued.

The amount of each debenture to be payable by instalments, as follows:—£5 on allotment, £10 on 1st October, 1863, £10 on 1st December, 1863.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum to commence from the above dates, and discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to be allowed on anticipated payments.

Applications to be made to the secretary, at the office of the company, who will supply forms, and afford all further information as to the position and prospects of the company, which are highly favourable.

By order, JAMES BROWN, Sec.
No. 51, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

WHEAL HARRIETT ANN MINE PROSPECTUS.

This mine is situated on the Venn and Penquite estates, in the parish of St. Ive, in the Liskeard district, in the county of Cornwall. The length of the sett is nearly three-quarters of a mile, and the breadth about the same distance. There are three east and west lodes discovered, varying in size from 2 ft. to 1 ft. 10 in. There are also four north and south lodes opened on.

The east and west lode, which is 2 ft. wide, is certainly a splendid one, composed of gossan, quartz, prisms, silver, copper, lead, &c., in a beautiful stratum of soft kyllas, strongly mineralised. There is a shaft sinking on the lode, which is down about 4 fms., and is greatly improving in depth.

These are parallel lodes with the Caradon Slade, Glasgow Caradon, and East Caradon Mines, distant from the former about three-quarters of a mile, and from the latter about one mile and a quarter. The district is good, which those mines referred to fully prove, as well as the fact of the lodes being open to such rich results.

The north and south lodes are rather small, varying in size from 6 in. to 10 in., and 1 ft. wide, and are composed of gossan, fluor spar, floukan, mundic, and a small portion of lead, distant from Wheal Ludcott and Wrey Silver-Lead Mines about a mile, in a north-east direction.

An adit can be driven on one of the north and south lodes, to intersect the east and west; the distance to drive would be about 35 fms. This, we anticipate, would be an important point to be performed, as it is reasonable to expect those lodes at or about the intersection will greatly enrich each other, and where large deposits of mineral may be found; and, in addition to the former indications, there is a large eivan course, which intersects the lodes also.

The present proprietors are a few working men and tradesmen, and as it is desirable to drive an adit for the further development of the mine, they offer ONE-HALF or TWO-THIRDS of the MINE FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms.

It certainly would be well worth the attention of any gentlemen wishing to invest to come and see it, or send their inspecting agents, as such splendid appearances are seldom to be seen.—St. Ive Cross, May 26,

LONDON, JUNE 6, 1863.

On the other hand, we imported from Mexico and South America to the extent of 3,973,890¹/₂, and sent only 79,312¹/₂; the former consisting of 2,418,381¹/₂ in gold, and 1,555,509¹/₂ in silver. The United States gave us 3,469,205¹/₂, being 3,116,072¹/₂ in gold, and 353,133¹/₂ in silver; and we sent them in return only 2471¹/₂, which was entirely in gold. Australia furnished 1,498,234¹/₂, against 1212¹/₂; the imports being all gold, with the exception of 33¹/₂ in silver, while the exports were entirely silver. Bel-

copper of the richest description. Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL, the late Governor of the colony, in a lecture lately delivered on the subject of mining, remarked—

"That whilst the copper mines in England gave employment in 1852 to 22,000 men, and yielded 15,381 tons of fine copper, those of South Australia, in 1861, employed 1500 men, and returned 5000 tons of copper. The proportion raised, therefore, to each man, was in England only 14 cwt., while in South Australia it was 66 cwt. I have no doubt the tributes of England will appreciate this information."

Mr. AUSTIN, in his work on "The Mines of South Australia," says—
"It does not always follow that where there is a rich surface deposit there is nothing beneath. I confess I incline to the opinion of a very intelligent gentleman, who has had considerable experience in mining in this colony, and who remarked to me respecting another mine—'These surface deposits must have boiled up as it were from below, and even if we cannot find a continuous course of ore as we go down, we shall, no doubt, find it again in depth, but people here either have not capital, or have not patience to go deep enough.' The deepest mine in the colony—the Barroo—was only about one-fifth of the depth of some of the copper mines of Cornwall, and there are only about two dozen other mines where anything more has been done than what would be called 'surfacing' in Cornwall. Persons of experience in English mining will, therefore, at once see that the development of the mineral wealth of this colony is but in its infancy."

All this is quite true, and turn which way we may for information as to the remarkable richness of South Australia as a mineral field, we find the same opinion more or less, and cannot, therefore, believe that the shareholders of the Great Northern Company will ever be induced to abandon a project which holds out such prospects of success, if judiciously and carefully managed.

We last week alluded to the occurrence of an accident at the Whitehaven Hematite Iron Company's No. 2 pit, at Cleator Moor, by which three men and a boy lost their lives, and we remarked that the inquest would be held before Mr. LUMB, who, it will be recollected, conducted the case for the Hematite Company in the recent dispute with the Government Inspector as to the sufficiency of the ventilation of the very pit in which the accident happened. We do not for one moment imply that the inquest will not be fairly conducted before Mr. LUMB, yet we are constrained to say that it would have given greater satisfaction to the public had some other gentleman conducted the enquiry. The fact of a kinsman being a partner in the company was sufficient inducement to Mr. LUMB, sen., to withdraw from his seat upon the magisterial bench whilst a case in which they were the defendants was heard, and we could certainly have wished that a similar course had been adopted by Mr. LUMB, jun., with regard to the inquest, more especially as, under the circumstances, he could easily have done so without affecting his dignity.

The deaths occurred within the jurisdiction of another coroner (Mr. BELL, of Cockermouth), who is not, so far as we are aware, related either to any member of the Hematite Iron Company or to the deceased colliers; and it is only from the circumstance of the bodies having been removed into Mr. LUMB's district after life was extinct that he is enabled to assume the jurisdiction. We are aware that it may be urged that it is upon the jurors, and not upon the coroner individually, that the responsibility of giving the verdict rests; but no one who has ever visited a court of justice can deny that the verdict of a jury is very materially influenced by the summing up of the judge; and, although we believe that Mr. LUMB, jun., may do his utmost to sum up impartially, we can scarcely suppose that he will be enabled to overcome all the influences against his remaining entirely unbiased, when we consider that the character of near relatives is involved, and that within so short a period as only three months he has professionally pleaded the cause of the company who may be considered responsible for the sacrifice of life, and used his utmost exertions to prove that the pit was sufficiently ventilated.

It must be remembered that the deaths resulted, not from an explosion, in which case it might possibly be assumed that the proportion of gas only had increased, but from the accumulation of choke-damp which, except in the case of an explosion, forms slowly, and could only have accumulated to an extent to jeopardise life by the absence of ventilation for some time continued. In such cases as these, the interference of the Secretary of State to prevent even ungrounded suspicion, which in the present instance it no doubt may be, as to the impartiality of the verdict, would certainly not be out of place.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JUNE 4.—There is no new feature in the Iron Trade in this county. For hoops, sheets, and plates there is a fair demand for best qualities, which suffices to keep the leading makers moderately employed; but this is a good deal owing to the strike of the puddlers, which throws a greater portion of the work on the masters whose men are in. With respect to the puddlers' strike, some of the men at Messrs. Dawes's works went in on Wednesday, and it is hoped that others may follow this example. For Pig-Iron the demand is decidedly dull, and prices are weak, although the leading makers are not disposed to accept less than 3*l.* 6*s.* for best all mine South Staffordshire pigs, and some superior makes are quoted 2*s.* 6*d.* higher. A fair pig, however, can be bought at 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Cleveland pigs are coming more into use in South Staffordshire, and are damaging the common cinder pigs, which took a jump up last autumn.

A terrible boiler explosion took place on Saturday morning last, at the Bilston Ironworks, of Messrs. W. H. Sparrow and Co. The works are extensive, and the accident occurred at a few minutes after six o'clock, when the day men were just taking the places of those who had been at work during the night, and consequently there was a larger number than usual on the ground. The boiler which burst was what is known as a breeches-holder boiler, 28 ft. long and 8 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and was placed by the side of a similar one. In the explosion a great amount of force was manifested. A noise was heard, which the engine-driver thought was a steam-pipe giving way, and in a moment a loud explosion alarmed the whole neighbourhood; the boiler was ripped into two parts, which were carried considerable distances; but their flight was singularly clear of obstacles, or the destruction to life and property must have been much greater than it was. Four men, however, were killed on the spot, and a fifth, carried away insensible, died the same evening, whilst thirteen others received considerable, and some of them very severe injuries. The enquiry, which was commenced before the coroner on Monday, showed that there was every reason to believe that the boiler was well supplied with water at the time of the accident. It was worked at a pressure of 45 lbs., having been reduced from 41 lbs. after the first explosion, as a measure of precaution. The safety-valve was of the diameter of 1½ in. clear, and the only reason for the explosion which was suggested was that there had been a rapid accumulation of steam, greater than the valve could carry off, and this was the more likely from the fact that the engine had been standing half an hour before the occurrence of the accident. It was elicited that there was formerly a steam-gauge, but that it was taken off six months ago to be repaired, and had not been put on again. The enquiry was adjourned.

The extraordinary charge of stealing upwards of 3000 tons of coal from beneath Darlaston Church and churchyard, was heard on Friday last before the magistrates. The Rev. M. Hathaway, the incumbent, was the prosecutor; and the defendant, George Oates, the owner of a colliery at Darlaston Green. As early as 1854 the defendant was suspected of trespassing on other mines, and in the case of a Mr. Earp a small extent of trespass was proved. J. Bailey, who had been the mine agent for George and William Oates until the latter part of the year 1859, stated that when he left they were working at the north-east corner of their property, underneath the churchyard wall. He ascertained that by dialling. Witnesses told George and William Oates of their position, and they stopped working in that direction. They did not go any further while he was with them, that he knew of. The prisoner had got the whole of the new mine coal under his own property when he left, and the pits had been at work ever since. Evidence was called, which showed that a gate-road had been walled up to prevent the workings being traced, but a road was driven from an adjoining colliery, and the abstraction of large quantities of coal from under the church and churchyard proved, and colliers were called who identified various points in these workings with places in which they had worked for the defendant, who took an active part in the management of the colliery. The hearing was adjourned for the defence until to-morrow. The coal taken away was valued at 1899*l.*

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

JUNE 4.—There is no immediate prospect of an improvement in the Iron Trade, but efforts are being made in various parts of these counties to get up a popular cry in favour of a recognition of the Southern States of America, with a view by the intervention of friendly powers to put an end to the present disastrous war. There is a thorough dullness pervading the whole of the iron trade, with the exception of several branches of manufacture, such as armour-plates, rails, &c. We have great competition for orders, and the rates of prices are materially affected thereby. The orders from the Continent continue to be moderately good, but for home consumption merchants are buying merely for immediate consumption. There is an almost entire absence of speculation. Great complaints are rife of underselling. The two Yorkshire houses which have attained a name for the excellence of their manufacture of armour-plates, Messrs. Brown and Co., of Sheffield, and Messrs. Beale and Co., of Park Gate, are exceedingly busy with this description of work. This firm have supplied the whole of the plates required for coating the ship *Achilles*, which will be ready to float in a few months. They are made under the hammering process, and they have undergone the severest tests. The vessel is being constructed so as to float when partially disabled. The Coal Trade is exceedingly inactive, and at most of the collieries in these counties the men are working short time, in some instances not more than three days per week, so very slack is the trade. The stocks on the banks, too, are generally large, as the demand has been materially decreasing for

some time past. Many coalmasters have gone on getting coal for stock, so as to afford their men a means of employment.

Mr. Barrow, the extensive coalmaster of Staveley, has commenced the erection of a Working Man's Home, very near the Staveley Station on the Midland Railway, and which will be an object of interest to the passing traveller. It is to consist of a large lecture-hall, with a suite of anti-rooms, and a soup kitchen, to be used when occasion may require it. We also learn that he intends to build a large store for the sale of provisions, not on his own account, but to let the premises to a person who shall possess sufficient enterprise and commercial tact as to supply the workmen with goods at the cheapest possible rate. Mr. Barrow does not believe in tradesmen building up large fortunes by selling goods to workmen at a high rate of profit, which is believed to have been done, simply because, owing to the imprudence of colliers generally, they have had to trade on credit. In furtherance of this principle, he started some time ago a market train to Chesterfield, to enable his workmen to take advantage of that market for the purchase of their commodities. They are carried both ways for 6*d.*, and on the return the train is run along Mr. Barrow's private railway, almost to the doors of the workmen.

The opening of the Midland Extension to Buxton became an accomplished fact on Monday last, that being the day on which the first passenger train was dispatched. On the previous Saturday the directors, accompanied by a large number of gentlemen, made an experimental trip, and after their arrival at Buxton they had luncheon together, under the presidency of Mr. Bonie, the Chairman of the company. The speeches were of the usual complimentary character. The Duke of Devonshire, who was present, was praised for having sacrificed his interests in the turpentine trade to promote the line; and the company were complimented, along with the engineer, Mr. W. H. Barlow, and the contractors, Messrs. Logan, Rennie, and Matthews, for their promptitude in getting the line completed within the prescribed time. The journey from London to Buxton can now be accomplished within seven hours. The line is made so as to join the extension of the Stockport, Derby, and Whaley Bridge Railway to Buxton, thus completing a through and the most direct line between London and Manchester. We have previously alluded to the importance of this line to the vast mineral interests of Derbyshire. There are vast tracts of valuable limestone to be got, which have hitherto been untouched, on the ground that there was no profitable exit unless by railway. The line itself also passes through the most delightfully picturesque scenery of the kingdom, and there can be no question but that it will receive a large share of public patronage.

In lead mining matters there is not much new to report, except that the Mill Dam Company are still getting a good quantity of ore. They are making vigorous efforts to get their new pumping-engine ready for work. The North Derbyshire Company have advertised the plant for sale by private contract. Several parties interested in Derbyshire mines have been to inspect the works, and there is to all appearances a probability that a new company will be formed out of the wreck of the old one. Mr. Condeli, the late Chairman, has died this week at Tunbridge Wells.

So far as the local share market has been concerned, there has not been much doing, except in gas, water, and bank stock. The mining market is flat, and very little doing. The applications for letters patent include Mr. Eli Ironmonger, Friar Gate, Derby, for an improved loose clip and socket joint, applicable to bedsteads, sofas, chairs, and other articles of furniture and of fencing; Messrs. S. Bates and J. Jardine, of Radford, for improvements in carriages used in machines employed in the manufacture of lace or other fabrics; and Mr. H. C. Coulthard, of Park Ironworks, for improvements in packing for the glands of piston-rods, and other moving mechanism, where it is necessary to prevent the passage of steam or other fluids.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JUNE 4.—The staple trades remain without any material alteration since my last report. The ironworks are moderately well employed, and the ironmasters generally express confidence as to the future of the trade. The drought threatens to interfere with the supply of water at several works, but it is to be hoped that we shall soon have a few showers of rain, and then an end will be put to these fears. The Venallt furnaces, situated between Glyn Neath and Hirwain, are likely to be soon started again by a company that is now in course of formation. Messrs. Fothergill and Co. formerly worked the furnaces, but they failed to realise a satisfactory return for their capital, and the property was abandoned. It is believed by many parties competent to judge that the furnaces could be made to pay handsome profits by adopting a certain course of management. The Coal Trade is in rather an unsatisfactory state, owing to the continued scarcity of vessels, and the collieries are in consequence irregularly employed. During the last two or three days freights have slightly receded, but until a large number of ships arrive, and rates are reduced to a reasonable figure, the trade will not resume its usual state. Some of the coal merchants have numerous orders on their books, and, in fact, the orders are daily accumulating, therefore when the difficulty as regards tonnage is removed we may expect brisk times at the collieries, at least for a few weeks. As an instance of the high freights, it is only necessary to mention that in many cases from 25*s.* to 50*s.* has been given for the Mediterranean ports. The Oakwood Colliery, near Maesteg, has lately changed hands, the purchaser being Mr. Davies, of Aberdare. Since the new proprietor came into possession the coal has turned out remarkably well, and the property is likely to be a good paying one. The Risca Collieries have not yet recommenced working, but there is every prospect that the hands will be in full employ again before many weeks are over. Furnace ventilation has now been adopted instead of the machine, and the Government Inspector for the district (Mr. Brough) has expressed his decided satisfaction at the change.

I have had occasion in several former reports to notice the exertions that are being made to secure proper railway facilities for this district. It is gratifying to be able to announce at last that several important bills have virtually become law. The Monmouth and Dean Forest has passed the Commons' Committee, the only opposition being the Great Western. The object of the latter company in opposing the line was to protect their interests as owners of the Hereford and Gloucester, and in this they entirely succeeded. The promoters of the Malvern and Dean Forest agreed to abandon that portion of the undertaking from the junction with the Hereford and Gloucester to Worcester, thereby making the line a feeder of the Great Western instead of the West Midland, as originally contemplated. It should have been stated that the Great Western were also influenced in their opposition by the fear that the Amalgamation Bill would not pass. If this fear should prove groundless, it may be inferred that a bill will be promoted in the next session by the Great Western, with the view of carrying out the line in its integrity, as the interests of the West Midland and the Great Western will be then identical. Should this, however, not be carried out, the present promoters aver that they will go to Parliament next session, for the purpose of obtaining powers to construct the abandoned Malvern and Worcester section. Monmouthshire and South Wales will not be in any way materially affected by the withdrawal of this part of the scheme, as the great point for this district is to secure a direct railway communication with the rich ore deposits of the Forest, which lie between the Hereford and Gloucester and Monmouth. The Merthyr, Tredegar, and Aberdare are pushing on their works with vigour, and at a special meeting, held on Monday, it was unanimously agreed to increase the capital by 90,000*l.*, in order to carry out the least possible delay the Merthyr section of the undertaking. The Bristol and South Wales Union Railway is to be partially opened on July 10 next, and when the line is completed there is no doubt but that a large increase of trade will be the result between South Wales and the West of England. The Cowbridge Railway is being proceeded with, and the Llantrisant and Taff Vale junction would have been nearly completed by this time had it not been for the failure of one of the contracts. The importance of this line to the Merthyr and other iron ore works around Llantrisant has been often referred to in my reports, as the ore can be taken direct to the Aberdare, Merthyr, and Dowlais works at a comparatively cheap rate. The new line, to a great extent, is analogous to the Monmouth and Dean Forest, as what the latter will do for Monmouthshire, in bringing hematite ore within easy reach of the ironworks, the former will effect the same for the Glamorganshire works. Through the contemplated junction with the Brecon Railway, Swansea, Llanelli, and the western part of the district will have a direct route to the North. Many other minor schemes might be mentioned, all of which conclusively prove that those interested in the commercial development of the district are fully alive to the want of railway facilities, and every effort is being made to supply that want.

Mr. W. Llewellyn, F.S.A., Pontypool, has lately published an interesting little work on the history of the "Sussex Ironmasters in South Wales." Coming from the pen of such a well-known antiquarian and scholar, there is no doubt but that the work will receive an extensive circulation.

The case of the Cardiff Preserved Coal and Coke Company (limited) came again before the Lords Justices on Friday, the question in dispute being the cost incurred by the several parties concerned. Their Lordships dismissed the motion with costs, and gave no costs on Norton's appeal up to Dec. 6; the costs subsequently incurred on both sides to be paid out of the estate. It is to be hoped that no further litigation will be heard of, as the vexatious proceedings which have already taken place have materially injured the interests of both shareholders and creditors. The arrivals at Swansea include—the Polexton, from Llabon, with 130 tons of copper ore, for W. Foster and Co.; Napoleon, from Cherbourg, with 75 tons of iron ore; Lilly Green, from Seville, with about 145 tons of copper ore in bulk, for Messrs. Richardson and Co.; Morning Star, from Genoa, with 276 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Sons; Jacoba, from Avon, with 185 tons of copper ore, for Messrs. Richardson and Co.; Biarke, from Cadix, with 188 tons of copper ore, for Messrs. Richardson and Co.; Saint Bernard, from Pons Blancas, Chili, with 655 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Sons; Conqumbo, from Carrizal Bajo, with 530 tons of copper ore in bulk, for H. Bath and Sons; Cobero, from Cuba, with 616 tons of copper ore and 39 tons of copper regulus, for the Cobre Mining Company.

NEWCASTLE AND WELSH COAL FOR STEAM-VESSLS.—The Northumberland Colliery proprietors have presented a memorial to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with a view to secure the adoption of a mixture of South Wales and North Country coal in the navy. They have made trial of various methods of obviating this objection; and, amongst others, have ascertained that when burned in company with the steam coal of Wales, in equal portions, or even with one-third of the quantity composed of Welsh coal, no smoke is emitted. In forwarding the memorial to their Lordships, Mr. W. S. Lindsay observed—"Though I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in any of the coal mines, yet I consume a considerable quantity of coal in my steam-ships, and my firm are large shippers of coal for the use, at distant stations, of the Peninsular and Oriental, and other large steam-shipping companies. I can, therefore, state from my own knowledge, that North and Welsh coals mixed are used to a very large amount, and are also found to answer the purpose named in the memorial. I may further add, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in the tenders for the Peninsular and Oriental Company the proportions—two-thirds of North of England coals and one-third of South Wales. The coals from South Wales, though in use with the Mediterranean stations, are not used by that company at any of their stations in the East India, or in China, on account of their rapid deterioration when stored." In reply to this, Mr. W. G. Bomaine writes, "that he has been commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that they have ordered experiments to

be made on board several small steam-vessels at home ports, to ascertain the practical results of using North Country coal in combination with Welsh coal."

THE COAL-WHIPPERS' OFFICE.—A circular has just been issued from the Northern Coal Trade Office, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, with reference to the employment of the London coal-whippers. It appears that in the year 1856 it was proposed to Government to establish, by Act of Parliament, a Coal-whippers' Office, where all men employed in delivering coal-laden vessels were to be hired at certain rates, as established by the official conductors of such office. It was, however, strongly opposed by the coalowners of Durham and Northumberland, who, in consideration of the withdrawal of the proposed legislative measure, undertook to establish an office in London for the registration, regulation, and hire of coal-whippers, supported by the funds and influence of the coal trade, and promised to give that office a preference in the hire of such labour as they were compelled to engage at the then existing office. They also undertook in no case to allow those under their control and influence to hire or pay coal-whippers at public houses or through publicans, and stated that if those for whom the engagement was made did not observe it, and the coal-whippers again fell into the hands of the publicans, they would not resist the renewal of legislation on the subject. This undertaking was signed by Messrs. Hugh Taylor, Nicholas Wood, R. Anderson (agent to Lady Londonderry), D. Joneson, J. T. Wain (Chairman of the South Shields Shipowners' Society), J. T. Alcock (Chairman of the Sunderland Shipowners' Society), Thomas Wood, Carr Brothers and Co., W. Hunter, W. F. Blackett, C. J. Lamb, John Jobling, Harrison Carrs and Co., G. H. Ramsay, James Jolley, H. Morton (for the Earl of Durham), Nicholas Wood, Jun., W. Cory, Jun., Smith, Seaford, and Co., and others. It seems that the coalowners of the Tyne do not support the Office so well as was expected, and Mr. John Forster, the Chairman of the committee of management of the Office has sent a letter to the Chairman of the Coal Trade, complaining of the neglect. He says—"It is by the continued exertions of the coalowners of Durham that this committee has been able to perform the promises given by that document (the undertaking before mentioned) on behalf of the whole body of the coal trade to the Government. We must acknowledge cordially the assistance given by coalowners who ship at Sunderland, Seaham, and the Hartlepool, and by one or two of those connected with the Tyne; but the great body of the latter have done nothing to assist us in the measures that have been of so much advantage, not only to the coal-whippers but to themselves. To induce the Tyne coalowners to give that support the undertaking gave us a right to expect, our men have just consented to reduce their charge for whipping coal to 6*d.* per ton; and we have very earnestly to express our hope, our reasonable expectation, that this measure will meet a fitting return, that the Tyne coalowners will do our men justice and secure this great advantage to the whole trade, by doing what Durham coalowners have done, and that they will insert in the charter-parties the following clause, securing to our office the offer of their business:—'The master to employ such coal-whippers as the factor may order, otherwise the freight to be subject to a reduction of 3*d.* per ton.' The circular from the Coal Trade Office contains this letter, and a copy of the 'Undertaking,' along with a note signed by the secretary, Mr. Donbaidy, which concludes as follows:—"It is hoped by the committee that Mr. Forster's present appeal will be satisfactorily responded to by all concerned. It is the interest of the coalowner, as well as of the coal-whipper, that this office should be continued; and it is trusted that the Tyne coalowners, like those who ship from the Wear, Seaham, and Hartlepool, will see the good policy of henceforward inserting in all their charter-parties the clause proposed by Mr. Forster, which appears to the committee to be well adapted to the end proposed."

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Copper has continued quiet in the Paris market, and prices may be regarded as almost nominal. English has been quoted 90*l.*; Lake Superior, 103*l.*; Chilean, 86*l.* to 87*l.* per ton. Havre and Marseilles have remained without change. Berlin has been firm, but with little business. There has been rather more demand at Hamburg; small lots have been dealt in for the purposes of consumption at the currently quoted rates, but for parcels of some importance holders consent to accept slightly lower terms. Tin seems to have regained favour; the Dutch markets generally indicate more activity in transactions, and prices have generally an advancing tendency. At Amsterdam and Rotterdam various parcels of Banca tin have been dealt in at rates ranging from 77 *fl.* to 79 *fl.*, buyers still appearing on these latter terms. The annual public sale, held by the Society of Commerce of the Low Countries, will take place on June 24, at Amsterdam, and the quantity offered will comprise 103,300 blocks, against 155,200 blocks in 1862, and 154,000 blocks in 1861. The stock will be offered to bidders in lots of 500 blocks each, and the Society reserves to itself the power of increasing the quantity submitted to public competition by about 20,000 blocks, if they arrive in time on the market. The article has been fairly well sold on the Paris market, Banca being quoted 190*l.*; Detroit, 131*l.* to 132*l.*; English, 132*l.* to 133*l.*. Notwithstanding the advances received from Holland and England, the German markets remain calm; at the same time, rather more firmness is remarked in quotations at Cologne and Berlin. At Hamburg the demand has not much revived, and the article remained at the last dates sellers. At Stettin it has been in more demand. The Paris lead market has been quiet, and prices have remained almost nominal; rough French is quoted 22*l.*; Spanish, 22*l.* 8*s.*; rolled, 21*l.* 4*s.* per ton. Some important sales took place last week at Marseilles, and prices have been firm; lead in saumons, first fusion, has been quoted 21*l.* 1*s.*, and second fusion 20*l.* per ton. At Rotterdam, Stolberg sustains itself at 12 *fl.*. A sustained demand for consumption is observed at Berlin. At Hamburg, however, the article finds comparatively few purchasers, and German remains offered at the announced quotations. In other descriptions little or no business has been done. The situation of the various zinc markets has not been materially modified during the last few days. At Paris prices have been feeble, and have fallen slightly, rough Silesian being quoted 19*l.*, and rolled 22*l.* to 23*l.* 16*s.* per ton. The Breslau market has been inactive, and at Hamburg the article has been completely neglected, quotations being virtually nominal.

Charleroi advises state that a blast-furnace has been lighted at Forest, at the establishments of MM. Mineur Frères and Wilmot, for the production of casting pig. Prices of pig have not varied; No. 5 has been generally held at 3*l.* 14*s.*, and refining pig at 3*l.* 2*s.* to 3*l.* 4*s.* per ton. In merchants' iron business has been very quiet, and affairs have even presented so little animation that several works have been made further reductions in their prices. A new puddling-furnace, introduced by M. Boccard, and adopted in several Belgian works, is favourably spoken of, on the ground that it enables the same furnaces to be used for several years, while the labour of the workpeople is not so fatiguing, and there is less loss of coal. Taking the Belgian rolling works generally, it may be stated that—in the absence of any interesting adjudication, prices of rails are not firm. It is stated that it would be possible to conclude transactions for about 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The Madrid, Saragossa, and Alicante Railway has recently let a contract for the construction of rails, and it was obtained by an English firm, although the name has, unfortunately, not transpired. Belgian Industrials put in an appearance at the competition, but did so at a great disadvantage, in consequence of the immense difference in the transport rates which Belgium must pay and the freight from English ports. The transport question is one which takes precedence of almost every other in the attention of Belgian commercial men; for if Belgium is to maintain the high rank which she has acquired among the producing nations of Europe, it is indispensable that regular navigation services should be established to Spain, Italy, &c., and that, too, at sufficiently low rates to enable them to be utilised. The question calls for prompt action and decision, or the conclusion arrived at, and the steps taken, may come too late to enable Belgium to profit by the course of external affairs. From St. Dizier the same complaints of depression come to hand. Pig is neglected, and in consequence of the want of activity which has prevailed of late, many furnaces have nearly completed the contracts and orders on hand, and will soon have their production available for current demand. This state of things has induced the proprietors of certain furnaces to reduce their terms—although without success—to 5*l.* per ton for wood-produced pig. The reason that they did so unsuccessfully is simply that many of the rolling works to which the propositions were addressed are themselves almost wholly without work. An affair of this kind, as in course of negotiation on the part of an intending buyer from abroad, to whom a haul of pig is refused to sell at 5*l.* per ton; and, on the whole, prices may be said to be fluctuating between 5*l.* and 5*l.* 2*s.* per ton. Proposals have been made for submitting pig of the Franche-Comté, refining mark, at 5*l.* 4*s.* per ton, delivered at St. Dizier. This step on the part of the Franche-Comté is regarded as an indication that their position is not very favourable. Orders for iron are confined to small lots, no important operations being quoted. The works go on from day to day, but present little activity. Rolled iron made with wood-produced pig remains at 9*l.* 4*s.* per ton for first-class; for important orders sales would be made at 9*l.* per ton with a second-class 8*l.*, and 8*l.* per class, according to the works concerned and the composition of orders. In only the Moselle district that French metallurgy can be said to be active and fully remunerative. The Creuzot Company has just entered into a contract to supply the Madrid, Saragossa, and Alicante Railway—the most important enterprise of the kind in Spain—with twenty locomotives. The workshops for the construction of machinery are generally in a satisfactory position. With regard to the company carrying on business as "J. F. Call and Co.," it is stated that that undertaking has work assured to it for several years.

We continue our review of mining prospects, past and present, in France. The department of the Ardèche seems rather rich in minerals. The Balais Lead Mine, in the commune of Talancieux, in the canton of Audance, consists of a very extended vein, which has been observed by works carried on to extend over a distance of 8000 ft., and which is very probably prolonged still further. It inclines north-north-east to south-south-east, and has been worked from a very remote period by the inhabitants of the district, who sold the mineral as black lead. In 1788 the mine, as well as those of Châtignier, Etalaz, and La Panse, were thus worked, in contravention of the decrees of the Council, and notwithstanding the surveillance of the concessionnaire, by a great number of the inhabitants of the locality, who derived a profit from this industry by selling the products obtained as black lead to the manufacturers of pottery ore, at the rate of 12 to 14 livres per old-fashioned quintal. Certain inhabitants thus sold as much as 500 quintals of black lead in the course of a year. In 1782 the bearing was worked at a fixed price for the concessionnaire of the district of 50 workpeople, who received 8 to 9 livres per old-fashioned quintal of black lead. The poor residue was washed and cast for lead. This bearing, which has not yet been attacked except at the extremities, must be worked at a depth of about 600 ft. lower by an outlet gallery; it appears to comprise a considerable quantity of minerals. The vein of the Châtignier, in the commune of Bressin, has been followed by works for a length of from 2500 to 2600 ft., and it is without doubt an extension of this same vein, which has been worked 8000 ft. more to the north, under the name of the mine of La Panse. The mineral is a galena, often associated with copper and iron pyrites, and it comprises only a very small portion of silver. In 1782, this vein was worked by 15 persons, who delivered monthly from 20 to 22 metrical quintals of mineral. The most rich was sold as black lead, and the rest was treated for lead in the foundry of St. Julien-Molins-Molette, situated at a little distance. The Etalaz bearing comprises five powerful veins, which, like all those of this district, contain galena, slightly argentiferous. This mine has been worked above the level of the water from a very remote period; in the year 1782, it occupied fifteen workpeople, who delivered monthly from 12 to twelve metrical quintals of mineral, which was treated at the foundry of St. Julien-Molins-Molette, situated rather more than a distance of three miles to the west. The Panse vein, which appears to be a prolongation of the Châtignier vein, presents a slightly argentiferous galena, disseminated in a gangue of quartz, sometimes hard, sometimes friable. In 1782 this mine employed 11 workmen, and the black-lead obtained from it was forwarded as far as Geneva, while the washing minerals were cast at St. Julien-Molins-Molette. With respect to lead and silver, the Châmer vein, in the commune of Monzeigues, has a variable thickness, which does not exceed 2 feet. The mineral is a galena, disseminated in a gangue of quartz; prepared for the fusion, it returns 0.60 per cent. of lead, and 0.0008 per cent. of silver. The upper part of the vein has been worked from a very ancient period; the last works, executed about 1780 by the concessionnaires of the mines of Villefort, in the Lozère, were abandoned because it was found difficult to watch and superintend them. The bearing appears to be still intact at a small depth. The vein of Puybars, in the canton of the Vans, interrupted here and there by contractions, extends for a considerable distance in crystalline earth. The mineral is a galena, disseminated in a gangue of quartz and sulphated barites; prepared for fusion it yields 0.70 per cent. of lead, and 0.0004 per cent. of silver. This bearing

was worked about the year 1765 by a foreign miner, and then by the inhabitants of the place. The same bearing remained at other points, and always attacked near the surface, produced in 1787 and 1788 great blocks of mineral, which were sold with profit as black lead. From 1790 to 1793 the mine was carried on by a workman from Villafra, who delivered the produce to a foundry at a suitable price. The Villafra working having been suspended about this period in consequence of the events of the revolution, the inhabitants of the locality continued for several years to direct towards this bearing irregular and superficial works. For a long time all operations have ceased, but the bearing appears, nevertheless, to comprise great quantities of minerals. The Argentine Mines present argentiferous galena, disseminated in lumps and beads and not in veins, in a large-grained sandstone, belonging to lias, and almost in contact with granite. Discovered in the twelfth century, they were worked successively by the Counts of Toulouse and the Bishops of Viviers, who farmed them out to Jews. The working, which was still flourishing in the fifteenth century, appears to have been abandoned in consequence of the fall in the price of metals after the discovery of America. The town known previously under the name of Segnaire took at this period the name of Argentine. The works carried on in former centuries have attacked only the upper part of the mountain, and do not appear to have exhausted the bearing. We must pause here.

THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN BANK (LIMITED).

To be established under the Companies Act, 1862, for carrying on business in Russia by virtue of an exclusive concession granted by the Imperial Russian Government.

Capital, £2,500,000, in 25,000 shares, of £100 each (With power to increase).

£5 per share to be paid on allotment.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, E.C.

Messrs. Ricardo, 11, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, and Knight, 6, Old Jewry, E.C.

This bank will be established under an exclusive concession from the Imperial Russian Government (limiting the liability of the shareholders), with permission to open establishments in such cities and towns throughout the Russian Empire as the court of directors may deem proper.

This bank will be the first established in the Russian Empire on English principles of banking—in fact, in the interior of Russia, with the exception of Moscow, there is virtually no banking accommodation whatever; although, in order to keep pace with the rapidly increasing production and commercial development of the Russian Empire, banking facilities have become an absolute necessity.

The exports of Russia during the last 35 years have trebled in amount, and the average export to England alone, in the years 1860, 1861, and 1862 amounted to nearly £14,000,000 sterling per annum.

The rate charged by the State Bank at the present moment is 5½ per cent., and in the open market the best mercantile paper cannot be discounted under 7 per cent. When the high standing of the firm engaged in the Russian trade is borne in mind, it is evident that the St. Petersburg trade alone will yield a large profit to a well-regulated bank; and when it is remembered that in the interior interest rates (according to districts) at from 8 to 15 per cent., it may fairly be assumed that the prospects of this bank are even better than those of the London joint-stock banks, of which the four principal have, as is well known, paid dividends of from 15 to 24 per cent. per annum, on their paid-up capital.

The court of directors will be formed from the most influential of the shareholders, in accordance with the terms of the preliminary concession already obtained. No payment will be required or liability incurred until the shares have been duly allotted.

In the meantime applications in the amended form will be received by the brokers, Messrs. RICHARDS, 11, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C., and at the temporary offices of the company, 69, Lombard-street, E.C., at both of which places the forms may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the English and Russian Bank, Limited.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to allot me shares in the English and Russian Bank, Limited, and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and I request you to place my name on the register of shareholders in respect of the shares allotted me, on the understanding that I come under no liability for preliminary expenses or otherwise, until the court of directors has been formed, and the shares duly allotted.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name in full
Address in full
Reference

Date

ISSUE OF UNALLOTTED SHARES.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £30,000, in 30,000 shares of £1 each, 19,431 of which have been subscribed for, and upon which the sum of 12s. has been paid.

At an adjourned special general meeting of the shareholders, held at the offices of the company, on the 5th of June inst., it was resolved that the reserved shares be offered to the public at par, viz.—12s., 6s. upon application, and 6s. three months after issue.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill, E.C.

SOLICITOR—Frederick W. Snell, Esq., George-street, Mansion House, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Spargo.

OFFICES,—224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This valuable mine is situated in the parish of Redruth, Cornwall, immediately adjoining to and surrounded by the richest dividend-paying mines in the county. Several rich lodes traverse the entire length of the property; and the great cross-courses that have made such immense deposits of ore in Buller, Basset, South Frances, and other rich mines of the district, intersect the whole of the lodes in the set.

The geological position of this mine is everything that can be desired, the indications are exceedingly good, a lode of rich ore is opened up in the bottom of the adit level, and it only requires a short time, with a moderate amount of capital, to bring it into a dividend-paying state.

The peculiar advantages presented by this property are, that it is surrounded by rich mines; the West Seton and Seton lodes traverse the entire length of the set; the railway passes near the property to the port of Portreath, which is not more than two miles distant. The shares in some of the mines in the same district having advanced to more than £400 premium in two months, it is fully expected within a short time from the present date that these shares will be selling also at a very high premium.

Statistics of mining districts in the Great North Tolgus mining district, giving the amount of dividends paid, with total outlay and market value to September, 1862:—

Mines.	Dividends.	Outlay.	Present value.
Basset	£266,112	£2,800	£46,000
Basel	149,000	15,000	72,000
Carn Brea	243,161	46,187	200,480
Dolcoath	20,300	12,600	18,900
North Roskear	64,856	29,106	52,470
Seton	43,900	20,000	52,470
United Mines	244,672	1,280	14,720
Buller	20,992	5,120	15,360
Condurrow	84,300	12,900	26,250
North Basset	32,400	4,096	22,940
South Tolgus	40,772	9,000	78,000
Clifford	131,400	19,000	100,000
West Seton	143,200	4,350	28,500
Great North Tolgus	47,526	16,104	25,344
East Basset			

Prospectuses, with plans and sections of the property, together with every information, may be obtained on application at the offices of the company.

THE DARREN CONSOLIDATED SILVER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £30,000. Divided into 15,000 shares, of £2 each.

Deposit, 10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-Col. ROBERT M. BEACH HICKS, Southwick House, Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park, W.

WILLIAM SEWELL SUTTON, Esq., Ann Lodge, Brighton.

EDWARD HENRY NOLAN, Esq., LL.D., and Ph.D., Abington Villas, Kensington, W.

JOHN SHIMMIN, Esq. (Member of the Corporation of Liverpool), 150, Islington-square, Liverpool.

WALTER TEBBITT, Esq., 9, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

JAMES RICKARDS, Esq., 31, New Broad-street, E.C.

THOMAS MASON, Esq., Harleyford-road, Vauxhall.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill.

SOLICITOR—Frederick W. Snell, Esq., George-street, Mansion House, E.C.

AUDITOR—John Dunbar, Esq., Accountant, 12, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the operations at present carried on in the Darren Consolidated Mines, in Cardiganshire, formerly worked by Sir Hugh Middleton, and from which he derived immense profits.

These mines have been worked for the last 200 years, with little cessation, to the present time, and have yielded a profit of from 8000l. to 10,000l. per annum. The ore is the richest in Wales, yielding 42 oz. of silver to the ton.

From discoveries lately made there can be little doubt but that with a comparatively small outlay the returns will be large.

Detailed prospectuses, and forms of application, can be had on application to the secretary, Mr. THOMAS THOMPSON, at the offices of the company, 12, Old Jewry-chambers, London, E.C.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES.

Messrs. T. FULLER AND CO., 26, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

TRANSACT BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHARES IN BANKS, RAILWAYS, CANALS, INSURANCE, MINES, AND GOVERNMENT STOCK. Dividends received, calls paid, and every class of Stock Exchange business effected.

There being a considerable amount of money locked up in shares not prominently before the public, and consequently difficult of sale, Messrs. T. FULLER AND CO. invite the holders of such stock to communicate with them, having channels for the disposal of every description of shares.

FOR SPECIAL SALE:—Shares in an established company (limited), the property freehold; and in several mines which pay regular dividends of 12½ to 20 per cent.

Messrs. FULLER AND CO. having had upwards of 20 years' experience in the mining market, prompt them to point out shares in certain progressive mines as prizes for the year 1863.

Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.

Commission, 1¼ per cent.

BANKERS: Metropolitan and Provincial.

MR. JAMES STRIDE, Secretary of the former Mining Exchange,

Hall of Commerce, begs to say that he is a COMMISSION AGENT for mining and other shares.—Address, Jamaica Coffee House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

In Chancery.

SCHIELE v. BRAKELL AND OTHERS.—

SCHIELE-CHANCELLOR SIR J. STUART, on the 29th May last, GRANTED AN ORDER RESTRAINING THE DEFENDANTS, THE NORTH MOOR FOUNDRY COMPANY, OLDHAM, FROM RECEIVING, RETAINING, OR OPENING ANY LETTERS OR LETTER ADDRESSED TO "C. SCHIELE," OR "SCHIELE AND CO.," "C. SCHIELE AND CO.," "PLATT AND SCHIELE," OR OTHERWISE ADDRESSED TO THE PLAINTIFF, CHRISTIAN SCHIELE, OR THE PLAINTIFFS FIRM OF C. SCHIELE AND CO.

ANY PERSONS who, since September, 1859, have WRITTEN OR APPLIED TO the ABOVE ADDRESS on the subject of Mr. Schiele's inventions, as enumerated below, are REQUESTED TO COMMUNICATE at once WITH HIM, not addressed to Oldham, but to MANCHESTER, as at foot.

Centrifugal pumps, steam saws, turbine steam engines, steam pumps, feed pumps, variable expansion gear, lubrication, governors for steam-engines or water-wheels, air pumps or gas exhausters, hydraulic transmission of power, hydro extractors, contact gear, continuous wheel-cutting machinery, continuous screw-cutting machines, nut-tapping machines, oscillation break for governors for railway trains, &c.; applications of the anti-friction curve to footstep of shafts, to cocks, valves, &c.; hydraulic weighing machines, quartz crushing machinery, crushing mills, revolving hammers, stone dressing machinery, and waste power.

C. SCHIELE, 20, Milton-street, Stockport-road, Manchester.

The Inventors' Institute.

THE INVENTORS' INSTITUTE.—THE NEXT MEETING of this Institute will be HELD at 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, on THURSDAY, the 11th June, when a paper "On Inventions Relating to Submarine Telegraph Cables, special reference being made to the treatment of various compounds used for insulating, and also to the testing of their impermeability," by JOHN MACKINTOSH, Esq., will be read. The chair will be taken at Eight o'clock P.M. precisely.

H. MARSDEN LATHAM, Esq.

SWANSEA BITUMINOUS COAL FIELD.—TO BE SOLD,

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A WORKING COLLIERY, on the best seams in the district, equal to an output of 100 tons per diem, situated close to the South Wales Railway, and within six miles of the port of Swansea. MACHINERY, PLANT, and railway sidings in first-rate condition. Royalties and sleeping rents very favourable. Purchase money moderate.—Particulars, and inspection of colliery plans, may be had of D. H. JONES, Esq., C.E., Cambrian-place, Swansea.

SLATE QUARRY.—THE LEASE OF A VALUABLE SLATE

PROPERTY, near BEDDELEERT, within eight miles of PORTMAUDOC, consisting of 140 acres, immediately adjoining a slate quarry of proved value, FOR SALE, on very moderate terms. A railway is now being made within a short distance of the property, on which several quarries of the best slate can be opened, at very little cost.—Letters to be addressed "Slate Quarry," Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C., when terms and full particulars will be given.

MINING SETTS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, AN EXTENSIVE

SETT of a LEAD MINE, in the best part of FLINTSHIRE, and in the heart of good divisions. Also, the SETT of LIME ROCKS, near a railway. Also, of a SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, near a railway and shipping.—Address, "H. W.," Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MINE SPECULATORS.—WANTED

TO BORROW, A SUM OF TWO THOUSAND POUNDS, for the WORKING of a RICH and INEXHAUSTIBLE COPPER MINE, in the ISLAND of CORSEICA, with the OPTION TO PURCHASE ONE-FIFTH PART for the same amount, on the most favourable terms.—Answers, from principals only, to be addressed Mr. CHATELAIN, 12, Rue Monstier, France Marseilles.

HARTLEY COLLIERY, NORTHUMBERLAND.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS, ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS,

CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A 300 horse power PUMPING ENGINE, 8½ in. cylinder, 10 ft. stroke.—For particulars, apply to Mr. MOSES PVE, auctioneer.

Sale Offices, 28, Great Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and 26, Spring-terrace, North Shields.

"That gold mining can be successfully carried on in Wales is now an established fact."

THE GREAT MIGNENT GOLD MINE.—

A party who hold the above gold mine upon tack-notes from the Crown, for grant of lease for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-12th, are READY TO SELL their INTERESTS in the same. From a sample of the quartz, picked up almost from the surface, by inexperienced men, Newton Samuelson, Esq., F.C.S., Hackin's Hey, Liverpool, assayer, found it to contain—Fine metallic gold, 19 dwts. 14 grs. per ton of ore; ditto silver, 2 ozs. 8 dwts.; ditto copper, 2 lb. 10 lbs per cent., and 4½ per cent. of sulphur.—For particulars, apply to JOHN HUGHES, Bethesda, Festing, North Wales.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

TO BE LET, A DEPOSIT containing GOLD, lately discovered, and EXTENSIVE LODES of QUARTZ, showing COPPER, LEAD, and OTHER MINERALS. Also, fine BEDS of SLATE, well situated for working. Crown claims redeemed.—Apply to "H. T. R.," Aber Hirnant, Bala, North Wales.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE OWNER OF A COLLIERY IN SOUTH

WALES, at present raising 160 tons a day of locomotive coal, having a ready and regular sale, is DESIROUS of meeting with PARTIES, having from £10,000 to £15,000 at command, to JOIN HIM in SINKING on the same estate to the well-known ABERDARE SEAMS of COAL. Every information given. Principals or their solicitors only treated with.—Address, Messrs. TUCKER and NEW, solicitors, 25, Clements-lane, London, E.C.

COLLIERY AND IRONWORKS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE HALF-SHARE of A LARGE and PROFITABLE COLLIERY, with IRON WORKS adjoining, situated close to important ports, with direct railway communication to all parts of the kingdom. The property has been thoroughly opened, showing coal and ironstone of the best quality in great abundance, several district working ranges of ironstone, and numerous beds of fire-clay of the finest description, and there is every probability of the present returns being increased to an almost unlimited extent. The capital required is about £10,000, and every opportunity will be afforded to a purchaser for thoroughly investigating the matter. A gentleman of practical experience in the manufacture of iron will be preferred. Principals or their solicitors will alone be treated with, and may obtain all further information of Messrs. WEATHERALL and GREEN, surveyors and land agents, 92, Chancery-lane, London, where a detailed report, from a survey recently made, may be inspected.

BRIDGE RAILS FOR SALE.—THE DUTCH-RHENISH

RAILWAY COMPANY have FOR SALE the FOLLOWING QUANTITIES OF BRIDGE RAILS, viz.—EIGHT HUNDRED TONS, 16½ ft. long, 24 in. high, weight 48 lbs. per yard. These rails are of good quality, being made from the best English iron, and are not much worn. They are lying at Utrecht, Driebergen, Maarsbergen, Veendam, Ede, Wolfhezen, and Arnhem stations, and can be purchased in large or small quantities.—Applications (pre-paid) to be addressed to the Director of the Dutch-Rhenish Railway Company, Utrecht, not later than the 1st of July next.

Utrecht, May 26, 1863.

FOR SALE, THREE BOILERS, 41 ft. by 6 ft.; 19½ in.

FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, T. bob, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other colliery material.—Apply to Mr. JOHN JAMES, Naisles, near Bristol.

TO COPPER ORE DRESSERS.—THE CONNORREE MINING

COMPANY (LIMITED) REQUIRE at their mines in the County Wicklow, Ireland, the SERVICES of A SKILFUL and EXPERIENCED DRESSER of COPPER ORES.—Apply, by letter, with references as to character and ability, and stating monthly wages, to the secretary of the company. By order of the Board, 46, Dame-street, Dublin, June 6, 1863. F. W. GREENE, Secy.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE.—PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the DUKE OF CORNWALL MINES, formerly worked near LOSTWITHIEL, CORNWALL, are EARNESTLY SOLICITED TO SEND THE PARTICULARS to the UNDERSIGNED, previously to the 30th inst., otherwise they will not be recognised. June 2, 1863. D. G. GOATLEY, 1, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street.

THE KAPUNDA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice

is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 2d inst., until Tuesday, the 16th inst. By order of the Directors, J. D. KENNEDY, Secy.

51, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., June 1, 1863.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF

JAMAICA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica (limited) will be HELD at the offices of the company, as below, on MONDAY, the 15th day of June inst., at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving and considering a report of the directors, and if deemed expedient to carry out the recommendation of Mr. A. Tregoning, the consulting engineer, or of deciding on a dissolution of the company, and of passing one or more resolutions for such purpose, pursuant to the terms of the company's Deed of Settlement. By order of the Board, JAMESON TRURAN, Secy.

187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., June 2, 1863.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—

Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, the 19th day of June inst., at Two o'clock precisely, to receive a report and statement of accounts for the past year; to declare a dividend.

At this meeting, one director, R. S. Hildingworth, Esq., will go out by rotation, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from Saturday, the 13th, to Friday, the 19th June, both days inclusive.

JOHN HOCKIN, Managing Director.

8, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C., June 4, 1863.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER

WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. (WIRE, &c.)

REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—INGOTS, SHEET

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND

CHEMICAL WORKS,

NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.

Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

THE NEWPORT DRY DOCK WOOD AND IRON

SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £100,000, in 5000 shares of £20 each, with power to increase.

Deposit £1 on application, and £2 on allotment. Further calls not to exceed

£2 per share, and at intervals of not less than three months each.

DIRECTORS.

CRAWSHAY BAILEY, Esq., M.P., 16, New-street, Spring-gardens, London, and

Nant-y-Glo, Monmouthshire (Chairman).

JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq., Crick House, Chepstow, and Cwmbran Ironworks, Newport, Monmouthshire.

THOMAS POWELL, Esq., Coldra House, Monmouthshire (of the firm of Thomas Powell

and Sons, Colliery Owners, Newport and Cardiff).

THOMAS GHATREX, Esq., King's Hill, Newport, Monmouthshire (Director of the

Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company, and of the Newport Dock Company).

CHARLES LYNE, Esq., Bryn Hyfrid, Newport, Monmouthshire (Director of the New-

port Dock Company).

NELSON HEWERTSON, Esq., Newport, Monmouthshire (Shipowner, and Commis-

sioner of the Port and Harbour of Newport).

ROBERT CASTLE JENKINS, Esq., Beachley, Gloucestershire.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Esq., Llwyn Celyn, Llangibby (Banker, Newport).

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London; Messrs. Crawshaw Bailey

and Co., Newport, Aberystwyth, and Monmouth.

BROKERS—Sir Robert Walter Carden and Son, Royal Exchange-buildings, London;

J. J. Sayce, Esq., Stockbroker, Bristol.

AUDITOR—William Graham, Jun., Esq., Newport, Monmouthshire.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Prothero and Fox, Newport, Monmouthshire.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of ship-building and ship-repairing, in all its branches, at Newport, Monmouthshire.

It is proposed to acquire by purchase, on favourable terms, for the company a well-known dry dock and ship-building yard, works, and premises, at Newport, which are replete with every convenience, having a most commodious dry dock, yard space for the discharge of cargoes or ballast, with room for sufficient stock, and for building, at the same time, ships of large tonnage. The Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company's line runs within a few feet of the yard faces, points being laid for a branch into the yard, and the situation is only about 1

Tavistock Ironworks, Devon.—(Established 1804.)

GILL AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, CHAINS OF
ALL DIMENSIONS, STEELED SHOVELS to any pattern. EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, and
AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

HAMMER MILLS, EDGE TOOL MANUFACTORY.
FOREIGN MINES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

N.B.—AGENTS for TANGY'S PATENT HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACK, and
WESTON'S PATENT DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY BLOCKS.

WILLIAM MATHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK,
has FOR SALE:—ONE 30 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, with
BOILER 9 tons; ONE 14 in. HORIZONTAL WHIM ENGINE and cage, with
BOILER 4½ tons; TWO 10 horse PORTABLE ENGINES, for winding or pumping;
ONE CORNISH CRUSHER; ONE 30 in. diameter WATER WHEEL, 9 ft. breast;
iron axle, sockets and rings; 60 fms. of 8 in. flat-roads, with pulleys.

COLLIERY MANAGER WANTED, by the **GLYN NEATH**
STEAM COAL AND IRON COMPANY, competent to work both their steam
coal and iron mines. He must thoroughly understand dialling and keeping working
plans, and be fully equal to the proper development of the property.—Applications, with
testimonials, stating age, salary expected, and previous occupation, to be forwarded to
the above company, addressed to the Chairman of the Directors, at No. 1, Arthur-street
(West), London-bridge, London, on or before the 10th inst.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

To Silver and Gold Miners.

THE CONCENTRIC BELL AMALGAMATING AND
WASHING MACHINE.

WILLIAM REAY, JUN., has the honour to inform his friends and the mining public
that he has recently patented, under the above name, a perfectly NEW DESCRIPTION
OF MACHINE FOR AMALGAMATING GOLD AND SILVER ORES, and for SEPARATING
THE GLOBULES OF QUICKSILVER AND AMALGAM, which remain in the
residues from other systems of amalgamation.

One of these small machines, of 4 ft. 6 in. (outer bell) diameter, will easily amalga-
mate 6 to 8 tons of ore (in bulk) per day, with less than 1 horse power; and, if placed
below a circular battery of stamps of six heads, could be worked by the same spindle,
and amalgamate all the pulverised ore thence proceeding.

The gold is first forced through a column of 6 in. of mercury; then, if not absorbed, it
is gently rubbed by the floating balls, and, thus cleaned, passes through three columns
of mercury of 2 inches each, before it can escape from the apparatus, in which upwards
of 15,000 square feet of cleaned mercury are displayed per minute, over and through which
the 6 to 10 lbs. of ore per minute have to pass.

Parties desirous of availing themselves of this machine will meet with prompt at-
tention by addressing their letters to **WM. REAY, JUN.,** Thropton Hill, Rothbury, North-
umberland; or to him, care of **W. S. HOYT, Esq.,** Marine Brewery, Ratcliff-cross,
London, E.—April 27, 1863.

IMPORTANT TO MINING COMPANIES.

SMYTH AND WASLEY'S MACHINERY FOR SPALLING
AND SEPARATING THE ORE FROM THE STONE, &c.

A NEW AND USEFUL MACHINE, termed a PREPARATOR, has recently been
patented by Messrs. SMYTH AND WASLEY, having for its objects the SPALLING and
SEPARATING the ORE FROM THE STONE, and FORMING IT INTO PROPER SIZES
FOR PICKING, JIGGING, CRUSHING, &c., according to the nature and quality
of the stuff.

The construction is simple, the bed on which the stuff is broken being made of cast-
iron plates, about 14 in. deep, 3 in. wide on the top, and narrowing downwards, with
wrought-iron steeled edge bars on the top, the plates and bars being from 1½ in. to 2 in.
apart, and can be regulated to any size, as may be required, through which plates the
stuff passes as it is broken with the hammers unto perforated plates, which form it
into different sizes, from 1½ in. cube downwards, which plates can also be regulated as
may be required. The machine can be erected in connection with other machinery for
about £15 per hammer, as driving power. Two, three, four, or any number of hammers
may be had as required. Four of from 4 to 5 cwt. each will break about 1000 tons
per month.

This invention well deserves public notice, as it will decidedly effect an economy of
70 per cent. over manual labour, together with a great advantage in the dispatch of work,
performing it far better than any other mode yet introduced, and several practical gen-
tlemen, who have seen it at work at the Coed Mawr Pool Mines, fully corroborate the
above statement.

The charge for patent right will be on the most advantageous terms.
The largest mine in the kingdom may exercise its full use at 5s. per month, and the
charge to be reduced proportionately according to the magnitude of the works, or the
patent may be sold off to each mine district or county, as might be agreed on.

For future particulars, apply to Messrs. SMYTH AND WASLEY, Coed Mawr Pool Mines,
Llanrwst, North Wales; or to **G. L. SORBY, Esq.,** 26a, Bucklersbury, E.C., London.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF ORES, METALS,
MANURES, &c., on the most moderate terms, and with the utmost accuracy.

List of fees per post, on application.
JOHN LONGMAD, CITY LABORATORY AND ASSAY OFFICE,
31, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.

DINAS FIRE-BRICKS.—Messrs. FREDERICKS AND
JENNER beg to offer these well-known bricks, either at their Dinas Fire or
Kidwelly Works, and can safely recommend them as EQUAL, if not SUPERIOR, to
ANY FIRE-BRICKS MANUFACTURED, having the highest testimonials from the
largest copper smelters and consumers in the world.—Full particulars, with testimo-
nials, prices, &c., can be had on application to their agent, Mr. GEORGE YORCE, Briton
Ferry, South Wales; the Dinas Fire Brick Works, Glyn Neath; Kidwelly Brick
Works, Kidwelly; or Messrs. EASTWOOD, Belvidere-road, London.

NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND
PUMPING MACHINERY.

MANUFACTURED BY GEORGE LOW,
MILLGATE IRONWORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.

Who respectfully begs to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an ex-
ceedingly cheap and easy method of applying water-power for the above purposes.
The TURBINE, WINDING, and PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete
to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or
excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and suc-
tion pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any di-
rection. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.

G. Low begs also to state that the TURBINE is the most efficient and the cheapest
method of applying water-power for mining purposes.

MANUFACTURER OF WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING
MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS.

IMPROVED TURBINE WATER WHEELS CONSTRUCTED EITHER TO WORK
VERTICALLY OR HORIZONTALLY, and upon the MOST SCIENTIFIC and EFFECTIVE
PRINCIPLE.

G. Low begs to recommend a special class of turbine adapted for extreme high falls
(200 to 500 ft.), and consuming small quantity of water. This turbine will work with
advantage without running at an excessive velocity. Also,
MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED BORING MACHINES FOR DRIVING ADITS.

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY,
FOR SUPERSEDING THE SLOW AND EXPENSIVE USE OF MANUAL LABOUR
IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to
drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and
to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an en-
ormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE,
Dolgelly, North Wales.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth
and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits,
with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and
judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its de-
velopment, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with
by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this im-
portant invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, mer-
chants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—*Mining Journal*.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT.

It is extensively used at home and abroad for all kinds of
OUT-DOOR WORK,
and will be found a most efficient and economical preservative for
HEAD GEARING OF COLLIERIES, MINES, WOOD AND IRON WORK
of all descriptions; also
TRUCKS, WAGONS, ETC., ETC.,
Lasting twice as long as the best common paints in exposed situations, being
manufactured expressly for external purposes.

ANY PERSON CAN LAY IT ON, and its superiority may be inferred from the opo-
sition with which its use has been met by those interested in the sale of ordinary
paints. (No grinding is requisite.)

ALL COLOURS.

FIVE CWTs. and upwards, CARRIAGE FREE, TO ANY STATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES,
AND PER STEAMER TO MOST PORTS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. Patterns, prices, also
copy of testimonials, will be sent on application to
WALTER CARSON AND SONS,
(Successors to the Inventors),
9, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET (NEAR THE ROYAL EXCHANGE),
LONDON, E.C.

NO AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ACCIDENTS BY ROAD, RIVER, OR RAILWAY,
ACCIDENTS IN THE FIELD, THE STREETS, OR AT HOME.

May be provided against by taking a Policy of the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

£140,000 has been already paid in compensation for accidents of all kinds,
in 75 fatal cases, and 6880 cases of personal injury.

Rates and further particulars may be obtained at the railway stations, of the local
agents, or at the
HEAD OFFICE, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company. **WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.**
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 1849.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
(A.D. 1834), 39, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

The bonuses have averaged more than 2½ per cent. per annum on the sum assured.
Prospectuses, and the last report, to be had on application to
CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the di-
rection of the Registrar of this Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at OLD TOLGUS
UNITED MINES, in the parish of Redruth, on Monday, the 8th day of June next,
at Twelve o'clock at noon, either together or in lots, all the INTEREST of the said COM-
PANY, and in OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINES, and the undermentioned MINING
MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:—A 36 in. CYLINDER
PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, and BOILER, 10 tons; balance bob and connecting
rod, complete; a fire whim, 24 in. cylinder, with axle and balance, driving wheel and
cage (double action), and boiler, 10 tons; 1 new crusher, complete, with 2 sets of 2 ft.
4 in. rolled and cast iron; rill wheel, with centre-piece; angle bob; 21 ft. timber, com-
plete; 17 fm. shear, with shaves, complete; 1 8 arm capstan, with cast iron centre
piece; 120 fms. capstan rope, 8 in.; 112 in. pump, 11 11 in. pumps, 2 11 in. workings,
2 10 in. workings, 1 10 in. ditto, stuffing box and gland, 14 9 in. pumps, 1 9 in. win-
dore, ditto H piece, ditto top door, 9 8 in. pumps, 1 8 in. working barrel, 1 7 in. win-
dore, 2 ditto top doors, 1 7 in. plunger H, 4 ft. stroke, stuffing box and gland, case,
windore, H piece and top door; 9 ft. 8 in. pump, complete; 1 12 in. plunger pole, 10 in.,
2 9 in. rods, timber, 13 6 in. 9 ft. pumps, 1 7 in. pole, case, 1 6 in. stuffing box and gland,
brass brush, 1 4 ft. windore, H piece, 1 top door, ditto 6 in.; 1 6 in. plunger pole, with
wrought iron stocking, 12 ft.; 1 11 in. pole case, wood eastern, 80 fms. iron stave ladders,
76 ft. wood ladders, 5 in. by 4 in.; 1 puncheon, new and old timber, kibbles of various
sorts, launders, 86 fms. railway iron, 1½ in. square, with runners and stands; 1 iron
wagon, wood strake, gigging hutch and lever, several wood sheds, beam and stand,
complete; brass and iron weights, stamp heads, sledges, dressing tools, 2 ¾ ft. rods,
shaves, a variety of hammered strapping plates, a quantity of new and old iron, several
pulley and shaves, of various dimensions; 1 36 in. smith's bellows and anvil;
smith's and miners' tools, ¼ ton of old and new cast steel, 1 water wheel, 2½ ft. 7 in.
breast; 50 fms. foreign zinc pipe, 1 wood fly wheel, 7 ft. diameter; air machine, scales,
vise and bench, 5 new and 5 old wheel barrows and 5 hand barrows, a quantity of
staples and glands and flanch pins, rod joints, door rings, pump rings, wrought iron
valves, buckets and prongs, nails, new bolts and bars, clatern and cylinder head bolts,
1 dozen bucket hoops, 7 in. and 8 in. steel drifting punches, taps and plates, kibbles,
carpenters' bench, 1 large grinding stone and stand saws, 1 brass bottom wire sieve,
6 hole double and treble brass shive kibbles, safety fuse, shovels, pick and other hila,
leather, tin, sacks, brass scales and weights, with mahogany stand; miner's dial, quad-
rant box, complete, and stand; a bell and a 12 in. split level. Account house fur-
niture, and a variety of other articles in general use in mines.

The mine, machinery, and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale,
on application to Mr. JAMES MITCHELL, in charge thereof.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
(Agents for Messrs. Whitford and Sons, Solicitors, St. Columb).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 27, 1863.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that
ALL CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before
the 19th day of June next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the
AMOUNTS AND PARTICULARS OF THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company,
to William Mitchell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 29, 1863.

SALE OF MINE MATERIALS AT PETER TAVY AND MARY TAVY
CONSOLS, NEAR PETER TAVY, TAVISTOCK.

MR. JOHN VOSPER WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,
ON Wednesday, the 10th day of June next, the whole of the VALUABLE MA-
TERIALS on PETER TAVY AND MARY TAVY CONSOLS, near Peter Tavy, about
three miles from Tavistock, consisting of—

An excellent WATER WHEEL, with iron sockets and rings, 30 ft. high, 4 ft. breast;
ditto 25 ft. high, 4 ft. breast.

120 fms. 1 in. iron rods.

26 9 ft. 9 in. pumps.

8 9 ft. 7 in. ditto.

2 9 in. doorpieces and doors.

1 H piece, 9 in.

1 windore, ditto.

1 plunger case, 7 inch.

1 9 ft. 9 in. working.

Shaft bob, balance bob, angle bob, shears with shaves, poppet heads, a quantity of rail-
road iron, 2½ ft. by ¾ in. plate, a quantity of 1½ in. bucket rods, ditto new and old iron,
iron of various sizes, large clatern, lot of wood and iron bar ladders, rod and chain
pulleys, 65 9 ft. cast-iron air pipes, several kibbles, wood sheds, bell and frame, large size
grinding stone, beams, scales and weights, a quantity of useful timber, lot of launders,
4 in. smith's bellows, large size anvil, vice, lot of smiths and miners' tools, smith's horse,
screw stocks and screw tackle, and a variety of other useful articles.

The whole of the above are in good condition, and can be recommended with every
confidence to the mining public, and will be sold without reserve.

Refreshments on the table at One o'clock, and the sale will commence punctually at
Two o'clock.—Dated Higher Market-street, Tavistock, May 27, 1863.

CHURCH COLLIERY, RHONDDA VALLEY, GLAMORGANSHIRE.
IMPORTANT STEAM COAL COLLIERY.

MR. H. W. HARRIS is instructed by the proprietors to SELL,
BY AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract), at the New
Inn, Pontypridd, on Wednesday, June 24th, 1863, at Three o'clock in the afternoon for
Four precisely (subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then produced), the above-
mentioned VALUABLE COLLIERY, now in full work, and containing 190 acres, held
under lease for an unexpired term of 53 years, at moderate royalties, with railway
sidings, manager's house, garden, &c., and 4¼ acres of surface ground, purchased by the
lessees for the remainder of their term. The present workings are on the Abergorri
steam coal, from which 60 tons per day are worked at present, and can be increased to
180 or 200 tons per day, the proprietors having a steady and daily increasing demand for
the same.

The PLANT, an inventory of which will appear in the particulars of sale, is to be
taken by the purchaser of the colliery at a valuation.

The COLLIERY and PLANT are in excellent working order, and has siding communication
to the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Railway, which is only 20 miles from the
port of Cardiff. By this railway the colliery is also put into direct communication with
the narrow gauge system of the West Midland and other railways. The celebrated
Aberdare steam coal measures are on this property, and can be obtained at a very mod-
erate outlay.

Facilities and conditions of sale, and cards to view, may be had of DAVID LEWELLYN,
Esq., Glyn Neath, near Neath; Mr. JAMES WARR, Butte Docks, Cardiff; Messrs.
GREENHILL and LYONS, solicitors, 63, Gracechurch-street, London; and the auctioneer,
at his offices, 140, High-street, Merthyr Tydfil.

Auctioneer's Office, Merthyr Tydfil, May 29, 1863.

IMPORTANT SALE—WILLENHALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.
TO IRONMASTERS, COAL MASTERS, AND OTHER CAPITALISTS.

MR. THOMAS CLARKE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the
Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, in the City of London, on Monday, the 29th
day of June, 1863, at One o'clock precisely, in the following or such other lots as may be
determined upon by the vendor at the time of sale.

Lot 1.—A FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, consisting of a farm-house and about
70 acres of land, called the CLOTHIERS FARM, with very VALUABLE SEAMS OF
COAL, IRONSTONE, and OTHER MINERALS thereunder, situated in the township of
Willenhall, in the parish of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, and now in the
occupation of Mr. Abraham Thompson.

This lot is situated near the town of Willenhall, and is most advantageously intersected
by the Bentley branch of the Birmingham Canal.

The purchaser of this lot will have the option of taking Lot 2 at the same price per acre.

Lot 2.—TWO CLOSES OF FREEHOLD LAND, containing about 16 acres, with
very VALUABLE SEAMS OF COAL, IRONSTONE, and OTHER MINERALS there-
under, situated in the township of Willenhall aforesaid, now in the occupation of Mrs.
Phoebe Phillips.

This lot is also situated near the town of Willenhall, and is bounded for a considerable
distance by the said Bentley branch of the Birmingham Canal.

Lot 3.—A FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, consisting of a FARM HOUSE,
THREE COTTAGES, and about 60 acres of land, with very VALUABLE SEAMS OF
COAL, IRONSTONE, and OTHER MINERALS thereunder. Also, COLLIERY
PLANT and MACHINERY thereon, situated at Lane Head, in the township of Willen-
hall aforesaid, called the "Coal Pit House," and "Pooles Farms," now in the occupa-
tion of Mr. E. O. Nenechell and others.

This lot is connected with the Wilep branch of the Birmingham Canal by a basin
and tramway, recently made by the canal company, for the accommodation of the occu-
piers of this and an adjoining estate.

This lot has an additional value, in consequence of the great frontage it possesses to
public roads adjoining, which building land is in request, and is selling at high prices.

The above very valuable mineral properties are conveniently situated for land and
water carriage, and are within easy distances of the towns of Wolverhampton, Walsall,
Bilston, and Birmingham.

The seams of coal and ironstone under these estates having been proved by workings
at adjoining collieries, and by recent borings, a very unusual opportunity presents itself
to coalmasters, ironmasters, and capitalists generally for the establishment of extensive
collieries and ironworks, in one of the richest mining districts in the kingdom.

Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, at 4 per cent.

For further particulars and plans, apply to Messrs. DEWES and NORTON, solicitors,
Nuneaton, Warwickshire; the auctioneer, Coventry; or the *Midland Counties Herald*
office, Birmingham.

CARNARVONSHIRE, NORTH WALES.
VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY, with the whole of the VALUABLE MACHINERY,
ON SALE.

MR. W. DEW, of Bangor, WILL SELL, BY TENDER, the
present PROPRIETOR'S INTEREST IN THE LEASE of the well-known
RWICH SLATE QUARRIES, situate at DOLAYDDELEN, in the county of CAR-
NARVON, within nine miles of the railway terminus at Llanrwst, and eleven miles
from the shipping quay at Trefriw, on the Conway River, where vessels of 100 tons bur-
then can load alongside.

The quarries are situated on the slope of the Carnarvonshire range of mountains. The
slate formation lies about 10 yards beneath the surface, and has been proved and worked
to the depth of 35 yards.

The quality of the slate is uniform, equal in grain to the well-known Bangor slate of
the original blue colour.

It has been extensively worked for several years, and fitted up with costly SAWING
and PLANING MACHINES, powerful HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, over-
shot iron WATER-WHEEL, 30 ft. diameter, tramways, &c., and with a judicious out-
lay of a further small capital it is confidently expected that the yield would be increased
to about 6000 tons per annum.

Speediness may be seen on the roofs of the Llanrwst station.

Tenders (for the interest in the lease only) to be sent in, on or before Tuesday, the
28th June next, to Mr. W. DEW, auctioneer, Bangor, after which date none can be re-
ceived. The highest bidder to take the machinery and plant at a valuation, such valua-
tion to be made in the usual manner.

Full particulars as to the terms of lease, extent, &c., can be had of the auctioneer, as
above named.—Bangor, May 28, 1863.

TO CAPITALISTS, IRON AND COAL MASTERS.

MESSRS. E. AND C. ROBINS are instructed to SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Hem and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham, in the
county of Warwick, on Thursday, the 11th day of June next, at Five o'clock in the
afternoon precisely, either in one lot or three lots, as shall be arranged at the time of
sale, all that FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as the HOMER HILL ESTATE, sit-
uated at CRADLEY, near STOURBRIDGE, in the county of WORCESTER, con-
taining upwards of 90 acres of ARABLE and PASTURE LAND, together with all the
MINES and MINERALS under the same, and the DWELLING HOUSES and COT-
TAGES thereon.

The property adjoins the Stourbridge Railway, to which there is a siding for the use
of this estate.

For plans and particulars, and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. INGLEBY, WRAGGE,
and EVANS, solicitors, Birmingham; Messrs. HATES and WRIGHT, solicitors, Halesowen
and Oldbury; Messrs. HILLIARD, DALL, and STRETTON, 3, Gray's Inn-square, London;
Messrs. REECE, WILKINS, and BLITT, 10, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C.; DUGDALE
HOGGTON, land agent, or F. HOGGTON and NEWBY, surveyors, Union-passage, Bir-
mingham; and the auctioneers, at their offices, New-street, Birmingham.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, SOUTH WALES—COLLIERY AND PLANT FOR SALE.

MR. J. HOWELL THOMAS has received instructions to SELL,
BY AUCTION, without the slightest reserve, at the Thomas Arms Hotel,
Llanelli, on Thursday, the 18th of June, 1863, at Two o'clock P.M., the whole of the
VALUABLE PLANT and MACHINERY, together with the LEASE (18 years
of which are unexpired), of the TUMBLE COLLIERY, containing a surface area of about
300 acres, situate in the parish of Llanon, in the county of Carmarthen.

The colliery is in present work, and abounds in well-known and valuable veins of an-
thracite coal and ironstone, and offers an eligible opportunity for investment.

Full particulars and plans may be obtained, and the colliery viewed, on applying to
the auctioneer, at his offices, in Llanmas-street, Carmarthen.

PLYMPTON ST. MARY, DEVON.
VALUABLE ESTATE AND MILLS FOR SALE.

MR. JOHN ANDREW, Auctioneer, WILL SELL, BY
AUCTION, at the London Inn, Plympton, on Friday, the 26th day of June next,
at Three P.M. precisely, the FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE of the following
VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz.:—

1.—THE MESSAGE, FARM, and LANDS, called "HOUNDALL," otherwise
"HOUSEHALL AND PEAKS," situate near Goddard, in the parish of Plympton St.
Mary, and containing 57 A. 2 R. 31 P. statute measure or thereabouts, and now occupied
by Mr. Benjamin Corber, as tenant thereof.

The ancient workings for minerals in this property afford strong indications of the ex-
istence of much undeveloped mineral wealth; and the attention of mining capitalists is
therefore invited to it, as presenting either a profitable investment or source of speculation.

The property lies in a picturesque locality, well known for possessing great salubrity
of climate, and is abundantly supplied with water.

It is distant from Plymouth about seven miles, and about one mile from the Cornwall
station of the South Devon Railway.

2.—THE DWELLING HOUSE and MILLS, known as the PRIORY MILLS, with
the mill-pond, orchards, and gardens thereto belonging, situate near the Plympton rail-
way station, and containing together 2 A. 2 R. 58 P. statute measure or thereabouts, and
now in the occupation of Mr. Heal, as yearly tenant.

A portion of the land attached to the mills presents eligible sites for the erection of
dwelling-houses, and the attention of manufacturers (to whom a supply of water may
be essential) is especially invited to this property, as the mills can be readily adapted for
other purposes.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the auctioneer, at his office,
in Ridgeway; or to Messrs. BOGGER, BEWES, and BOGGER, solicitors, Manor Office, Stone-
house, where maps of the property and conditions of sale may be inspected.

Dated May 28, 1863.

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.—A PUBLIC AUCTION

will be held at the GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of St.
BREWARD, on Tuesday, the 16th of June, and following day, for SELLING the WHOLE
of the MACHINERY thereon, comprising—

A 25 in. cylinder HYDRAULIC ENGINE, with first piece of rod complete.

A 44 ft. WATER WHEEL, 5 ft. breast, iron axle and oak ring.

A powerful WINDING MACHINE, for steam or water-power. A crusher complete.

International Exhibition, 1862.

CLASS IX.—PRIZE MEDAL FOR AGRICULTURAL PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND MACHINERY.
CLASS VIII.—PRIZE MEDAL FOR HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
ENGINEERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, &c., adapted for any part of the world.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.

AVELING AND PORTER'S PATENT TRACTION
ENGINES AND LOCOMOTIVES FOR MINERAL RAILWAYS.
For prices, illustrated description, and testimonials, apply to AVELING AND PORTER, ENGINEERS, ROCHESTER, KENT.

International Exhibition, 1862—Three Prize Medals for
Mechanical Rubber.

NORTH BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY (LIMITED),
CASTLE MILLS, EDINBURGH.

WAREHOUSE, -66, CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON, E.C.
MANUFACTURERS OF VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, RAILWAY, AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
PARMELEE'S PATENT INDIA-RUBBER MACHINE BELTING, now in use in most of the principal factories in Great Britain, and which was employed by H.M. Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1862 upon all their engines in the Western Annex, besides driving over fifty other machines belonging to exhibitors. Its superiority over all other belting consists in its perfectly even surface, combined with sufficient elasticity to enable it to "hug" the pulley, preventing slipping, and thus effecting a great saving of power. It will not stretch in damp or wet places, and, unlike leather, is not affected by exposure to the weather, thus rendering it invaluable for paper works, saw mills, threshing machines, &c. It can be made of any size or strength for main driving bands, and at one-third the cost of leather. All belts are stamped with the company's name, and are warranted.

INDIA-RUBBER DELIVERY AND SUCTION HOSE does not require drying after use, never rots, always flexible, no loss of power by leakage, and can be made of any size and to stand any pressure. The only hose which is strong enough to be used on steam fire-engines.

VALVES FOR MARINE AND LAND ENGINES, up to 6 ft. in diameter.
WASHERS AND SHEET RUBBER FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, AND AIR JOINTS.
BUFFERS, BEARING SPRINGS, AND DRAW SPRINGS FOR RAILWAYS.
DECKLE STRAPS FOR PAPER MAKERS, insuring a perfect edge, and wasting no pulp.
BREAST APRONS FOR PAPER MACHINES.
TUBING FOR CONVEYING ACIDS AND OTHER LIQUIDS, GAS, &c.
CORD-PISTON PACKING—INSERTION RUBBER GAS BAGS, FOR REPAIRING MAINS.

BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE STRIPS, RINGS, &c.
VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER MOULDED TO ANY FORM. All the above are manufactured without the use of solvents, whereby the strength of the rubber is retained permanently.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.
Three medals awarded for "Practical Utility and Success, and Excellence of Quality." This company are the only manufacturers in Great Britain to whom medals were awarded for mechanical rubber.

HALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND
MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES, CABLES, &c.—TELEGRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED WITH INDIA RUBBER AT 45 per mile and upwards. PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR MINING PURPOSES. Further particulars as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 50, Aldersbury, City, E.C.1, and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E. Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

STRONG IRON OIL CISTERNS,
NOT LIABLE TO LEAK, AND ECONOMISE SPACE IN THE STORES:—
Dia. Height. Dia. Height.
500 gallons 48 x 84 £10 10 0 75 gallons 27 x 42 £3 15 0
400 " 43 x 83 9 9 0 50 " 24 x 36 2 15 0
300 " 37 x 84 7 7 0 40 " 21 x 38 2 5 0
250 " 35 x 79 6 10 0 30 " 21 x 30 1 15 0
200 " 35 x 72 6 0 0 25 " 19 x 30 1 5 0
150 " 30 x 66 5 5 0 20 " 19 x 26 1 2 0
100 " 27 x 55 4 10 0 15 " 15 x 21 0 15 0

STRONG IRON BUCKETS:—
2½ gallons 48, 6d. 3½ gallons 5s. 6d.
5 " 5 0 4 4½ gallons 6 0 0
WAGON GREASE, in 4 and 8 cwt. casks.
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE, 8s. per gallon, in 30-gallon casks.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS, &c.
IMPROVED BLACK VARNISH,
FOR PREVENTING IRON FROM RUST, AND WOOD FROM DECAY.

A brilliant jet black, superior to paint in appearance, dries in less time, contains preservative qualities of the best description, and is economical in its use: one gallon at 1s. 10d. to 14 lbs. of paint, which costs 4s.

For COLLIERIES, HEAD GEARING, RAILWAY WAGONS, BOILERS, CASTINGS, CANAL BOATS, &c., it is especially adapted. In casks containing 10, 15, and 20 cwt. each. In quantities of 1 ton and upwards, price 41s. per ton.

GLOVER AND CO.,
No. 40 MANESTY LANE, LIVERPOOL.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP.
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and utilizes lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

- 1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
- 2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
- 3.—It occupies a very small space.
- 4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
- 5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
- 6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT HIS PATENT PUMP AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 63, DEAN STREET, SOHO SQUARE.
London, March 21, 1869. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

THE MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Wednesday, March 26, 1869. Subscription, £1 1s. annually. Price 6d. stamped.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.

Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devotes special attention to railways and mines, affords every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.

Messrs. TREDNICK AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

THE BUILDING NEWS.

An Illustrated Journal, price 4d., devoted to Architecture, Civil Engineering, the Arts of Design and Building. It contains original and practical Essays on Fine Art and on the Principles and Practices of Construction, Notices of New Buildings in all parts of the kingdom, Reports of Architectural and Scientific Societies, Notes on Church Decorations, Memorials and Stained Glass; Sanitary, Gas, Water, and other Intelligence; Improved Dwellings for the Working Classes; Lists of Tenders received, and of Competitions and Contracts open; suggestions (often times illustrated) on subjects specially interesting to Architects, Builders, Contractors, and their Employers; correct weekly lists of all new patented inventions connected with every branch of the building trade, and a variety of interesting miscellaneous matter.

London: 28, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN

COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).

Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.

Offices, 43, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

DR. SMITH has just published a free edition of his valuable work,

THE PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND (116 pages), on the Self Cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, &c., resulting from the errors of youth. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.—Address, Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London W.C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
GEORGE SPILL & CO.'S IMPROVED MACHINERY BELTING,
WARRANTED NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, WATER, OR GREASE, AND MADE TO ANY LENGTH IN ONE PIECE.
PRICES PER FOOT RUN.

Inches wide.	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No. 1 substance.	0 3	0 4½	0 6	0 7½	0 9	0 10½	1 0	1 1½	1 3	1 4½	1 6	1 7½	1 9	1 10½	2 0	2 1½	2 3
No. 2 substance.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 substance.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

These Beltings (unlike the ordinary manufactures) are woven into one solid substance from the best flax yarn, and saturated with a compound to consolidate them, which is not liable to decomposition. They possess extraordinary strength, as the following certificate will verify, which renders them particularly adapted for paper and saw mills, threshing machines, grain elevators, foundries, machine shops, &c.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE, FROM THE PORT OF LONDON CHAIN CABLE PROOF HOUSE.

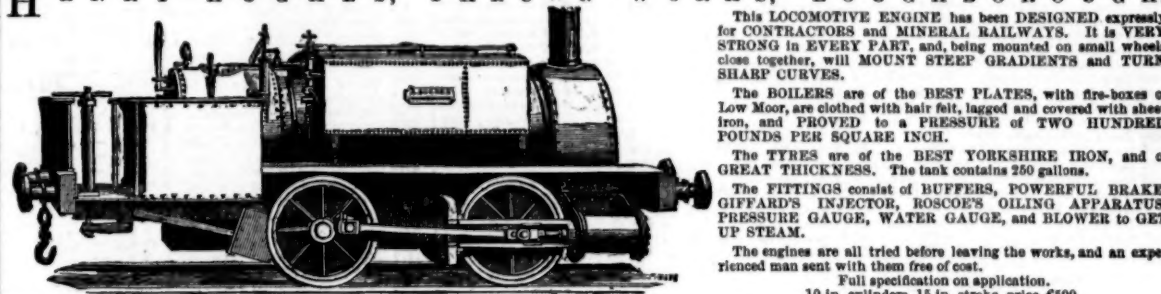
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the tensile strength of Machinery Belting, manufactured by Geo. Spill and Co., of HACKNEY WICK, LONDON, as proved by my chain cable testing machine, at Rotherhithe, to be as follows, viz:—

No. 1 substance.	5 in. wide, broke at the strain of	6,372 lbs., or, for every inch of width, 1274 lbs.
No. 2 substance.	6 in. wide, " "	7,448 lbs., or, for every inch of width, 1489 lbs.
No. 3 substance.	10 in. wide, " "	16,863 lbs., or, for every inch of width, 1686 lbs.
A stout leather band.	4 in. wide, " "	2,100 lbs., or, for every inch of width, 525 lbs.

(Signed) WM. MITCHESON.
Manufacturers of India rubber. Double texture and oiled waterproof cart, rick, and wagon sheets, made up at price per square yard. Farmers' gaiters, buskins, and farm labourers' waterproof garments.

DEPOT, 149, CHEAPSIDE, E.C., LONDON, AND 9, HIGH STREET, BRISTOL.

HENRY HUGHES, FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH.



This LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE has been DESIGNED expressly for CONTRACTORS and MINERAL RAILWAYS. It is VERY STRONG IN EVERY PART, and being mounted on small wheels close together, will MOUNT STEEP GRADIENTS and TURN SHARP CURVES.

The BOILERS are of the BEST PLATES, with fire-boxes of Low Moor, are clothed with hair felt, lagged and covered with sheet iron, and PROVED to a PRESSURE OF TWO HUNDRED POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH.

The TYRES are of the BEST YORKSHIRE IRON, and of GREAT THICKNESS. The tank contains 250 gallons.

The FITTINGS consist of BUFFERS, POWERFUL BRAKE, GIFFARD'S INJECTOR, ROSCOE'S OILING APPARATUS, PRESSURE GAUGE, WATER GAUGE, and BLOWER to GET UP STEAM.

The engines are all tried before leaving the works, and an experienced man sent with them free of cost.

Full specification on application.
10 in. cylinders, 15 in. stroke, price £500.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.



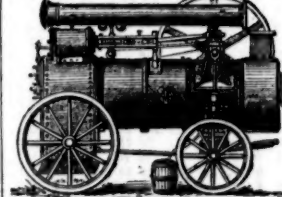
JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED A PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.

Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, E.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.

RUSTON, PROCTOR, AND CO.'S CELEBRATED

PRIZE PORTABLE ENGINES are SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR WINDING, PUMPING, SAWING, &c. These engines have, in public competition, won the highest honours. For ECONOMY IN WORKING, LARGE ALLOWANCE OF POWER IN CYLINDER AREA, and PROPORTIONATE SIZE OF BOILER, STRENGTH OF CONSTRUCTION, HIGH FINISH, and GENERAL EFFICIENCY, they are unrivalled, having recently been AWARDED THIRTEEN GOLD, SILVER, and BRONZE PRIZE MEDALS, and numerous other prizes.



Messrs. A. Knowles and Sons write:—
Pendlebury Colliery, near Manchester, June 5, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to inform you that we have now in use the portable engine of 8 horse power you supplied us with, and have great pleasure in informing you that it works well, and we are much pleased with the workmanship and finish of it.

We are, yours respectfully,
ANDREW KNOWLES AND SONS.

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PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.

The CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English, Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other Continental Mints; the Royal Armories of Woolwich, Brest, and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average 40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 meltings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crucibles. In consequence of their great durability, the saving of waste is also very considerable.

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Fully described in the MINING JOURNAL of July 5.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES.



THE PATENT TUBULAR TUYERE possesses GREAT ADVANTAGES over the ORDINARY TUYERES, both for its DURABILITY and EASY WORKING. A current of cold water going direct to the nozzle prevents their destruction, however much they may be exposed to the fire.

We repair them at half the first cost, making them equal in size to new ones, all parties returning them carriage paid.

No. 1 tuyere, 16 in. long	28s. each.
No. 2 " 18 " "	32s. "
No. 3 " 20 " "	36s. "
No. 4 " 22 " "	40s. "
No. 5 " 24 " "	44s. "

Delivered at Chesterfield station. Terms, nett cash quarterly.

PUBLIC TEST OF WIRE-ROPE.

THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.'S WIRE-ROPE WAS FULLY PROVED by a RIVAL MANUFACTURER at the LIVERPOOL PUBLIC TESTING MACHINE, on the 29th of October, 1860, on which occasion GARNOCK, BIBBY, and Co.'s ropes were found to be the STRONGEST of all the TWELVE SAMPLES from different makers then tested, as reported in the papers of the day. For example:—

(Certified by Mr. William Macdonald, superintendent.)

Garnock, Bibby,
and Co.

Corresponding sizes from
other manufacturers.

Sizes.	Tons c.	Tons c.	Tons c.
3½ in.	18 5*	16 10	11 10
2½ in.	8 15*	7 15	5 0

Remaining sizes with similar results.

Remaining sizes with similar results.

* Samples taken promiscuously from stock by a rival manufacturer's agent.

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CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,

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CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS, and

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THE MINING SHARE LIST

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	10 0 0	..	..	10 0 0	May, 1862
4000	Bedford United (Copper), Tavistock [L.]	2 0 0	..	..	13 0 0	May, 1862
240	Bosman (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	..	..	38 10 0	Mar, 1862
300	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	31 5 0	..	..	455 15 0	Nov, 1862
4000	Brondy (lead), Cardigan [L.]	2 7 6	..	..	6 0 0	Apr, 1863
916	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 8 7	41	38 40	3 10 0	May, 1863
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	..	..	273 10 0	Feb, 1862
3000	Chiverton (lead), Penryn	..	..	..	7 7 1/2	..
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	82	80 82	9 10 0	Sept, 1862
12000	Copper Mines of England	25 0 0	..	..	7 1/2 per cent.	Half-yrly.
50000	ditto	15 0 0	..	..	1 per cent.	Half-yrly.
1000	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	..	..	7 12 0	Apr, 1863
512	Crochbawn and Penkell, St. Columb	..	..	..	0 10 0	Jan, 1863
567	Cwm Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	..	..	8 8 0	Apr, 1863
128	Cwmysty (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	..	..	251 10 0	Mar, 1862
280	Darwent Mines (all-lead), Durham	300 0 0	..	..	147 0 0	June, 1862
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (copper), Tavist. [S.E.]	1 0 0	535	..	854 0 0	May, 1863
356	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17 6	..	..	709 10 0	Apr, 1863
12900	Dread Wall (tin, copper), Calstock	2 10 0	2 1/2	1 1/2 2 1/2	0 18 0	May, 1863
4000	Drygwyn (lead), Redruth	12 6 0	..	..	0 17 6	Jan, 1863
512	East Bassett (copper), Walsell [S.E.]	110	104 106	..	109 0 0	May, 1863
614	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	..	..	7 15 0	Apr, 1863
400	East Doreen (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	..	..	85 10 0	May, 1863
128	East Pore (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 0 0	..	..	350 0 0	Apr, 1863
2800	Foxdale (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	..	..	..	July, 1862
4000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	..	..	0 16 0	Mar, 1862
1788	Great Wh. Fort (tin), Breage	18 6 0	36	36 37	4 10 0	May, 1863
4000	Great Wh. Fort (tin, copper), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	..	..	2 7 6	May, 1863
10240	Gunn's Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	..	..	0 3 0	Mar, 1862
1024	Herodotus (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	48	44 46	23 5 0	Feb, 1863
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	22 6 2	..	..	9 15 0	Feb, 1863
400	Illogan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	15 0 0	..	..	406 10 0	Apr, 1863
9000	Illogan (lead), Cardiganshire	4 10 6	..	..	2 8 0	Jan, 1863
1800	Illogan Mining Co. (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	..	..	114 18 0	May, 1863
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (lead, coal)	7 0 0	..	..	15 17 0	Jan, 1863
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	..	..	18 18 0	Aug, 1862
40000	Mynydd (iron ore) [L.] [S.E.]	2 10 0	..	..	0 2 0	Mar, 1863
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	..	..	0 0 0	Mar, 1863
5936	North Trekerky (copper), St. Agnes	1 3 0	4	..	0 0 0	Apr, 1863
4000	Orehead (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0	..	..	0 10 0	Mar, 1862
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	..	..	36 19 0	Mar, 1863
302	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	..	..	57 10 0	Jan, 1863
1712	Pollbrice (tin), St. Aust. [S.E.]	10 6 7	42 1/2	41 42	68 10 0	May, 1863
6000	Rosewell Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	..	..	0 10 0	June, 1863
16	Rosewell (lead)	50 0 0	..	..	1250 0 0	Quarterly.
512	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	410	405 410	404 0 0	May, 1863
512	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	48	45 50	74 10 0	May, 1863
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 0 0	..	..	0 5 0	Dec, 1862
196	S. Wh. Frances (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	18 15 0	80	75 80	387 5 0	May, 1863
1024	South Woodley	0 5 6	..	..	0 6 0	June, 1862
280	Sparrow Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	..	..	0 15 0	June, 1862
512	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	..	..	46 10 0	Apr, 1863
4000	Tincroft (copper), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	20	20 20 1/2	12 8 0	May, 1863
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	..	..	11 0 0	Mar, 1862
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L.]	2 15 0	..	..	4 12 6	Oct, 1862
6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	13	..	23 17 0	May, 1863
1024	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	25	26 28	101 1 3	Oct, 1862
3000	West Chiverton (lead), Penryn	..	22	20 21	..	..
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	..	..	46 0 0	Jan, 1863
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	..	..	0 19 0	May, 1862
1024	West Penwith (copper), Camborne	4 0 0	..	..	2 19 6	May, 1862
400	W. Wh. Seton (copper), Camborne [S.E.]	47 0 0	240	235 245	278 0 0	Apr, 1863
512	Wheal Basset (copper), St. Agnes [S.E.]	5 2 6	..	..	692 10 0	Apr, 1863
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	27	25 26	2 0 0	Apr, 1863
2900	Wheal Clifford Amalgamated (copper), Gwennap	30 0 0	21	21 22	29 0 0	Dec, 1862
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Penryn	2 4 0	29 1/2	29 1/2	4 2 0	Mar, 1863
4800	Wheal Ludoct and Wrey (lead), St. Ives	2 10 8	..	..	3 4 6	Apr, 1863
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]	9 17 6	32	33 35	76 5 0	May, 1863
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	..	..	284 5 0	Apr, 1863
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (tin), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	..	..	67 7 6	May, 1863
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	0 0 0	..	..	323 3 0	May, 1863
396	Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne	58 10 0	250	245 250	150 15 0	Apr, 1863
1040	Wheal Trevelyan (id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	17 1/2	16 1/2 16 1/2	46 12 6	Apr, 1863
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	5 0 0	40 1/2	..	44 17 6	May, 1863

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
200	Cefn Cwyr Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	35 0 0	..	..	9 0 0	Apr, 1861
256	Conduw (copper, tin), Camborne	35 0 0	110	..	85 0 0	Apr, 1861
2400	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0	27	26 27	1 7 0	May, 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 2	..	..	0 10 0	Feb, 1862
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwul	40 18 6	..	..	16 7 6	Mar, 1862
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	..	..	41 9 0	Feb, 1860
4000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 6	5 1/2	4 1/2 5 1/2	7 18 6	Dec, 1862
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 15 6	..	..	0 6 0	Feb, 1860
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	..	..	1091 0 0	May, 1860
6000	New Birch for and Visitor Cons. (tin)	1 6 0	..	..	0 3 0	Apr, 1861
470	Newtownards Mining Co. (copper), Down	50 0 0	..	..	56 0 0	Oct, 1862
400	Phonix (copper and tin)	..	..	..	0 2 0	Oct, 1862
4026	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 12 6	..	..	6 6 0	Jan, 1861
9600	Tamar Con. (all-lead), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	..	..	7 0 0	Oct, 1862
572	Taylor Consols (tin), St. Ives	12 10 0	..	..	8 15 0	Jan, 1861
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	12 13 0	13 1/2	11 12	14 10 0	Jan, 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkhire	60 0 0	..	..	929 0 0	Mar, 1861
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	55	50 55	2400 10 0	Feb, 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	1 0 0	..	..	13 10 0	May, 1862
6000	Wheal Hurtle (tin), St. Aust. [S.E.]	10 15 0	..	..	13 10 0	May, 1862
612	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kes	3 10 0	..	..	8 10 0	Apr, 1862
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6	..	..	0 18 6	July, 1860
4296	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	7 1/2	7	..	..

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5 0 0	..	..	305 0 0	Feb, 1863
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	2 2 0	Oct, 1862
12000	Cobre Copero Co. (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	20	22 23	98 12 0	Jan, 1862
10000	Copio Mining Company (Chili) [S.E.]	10 0 0	..	..	6 18 0	Oct, 1862
16000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	1 1/2 per cent.	Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	..	..	0 8 4	Mar, 1863
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	..	..	0 8 4	Mar, 1863
28000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	30 0 0	..	..	19 5 0	June, 1862
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	June, 1862
10000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	2 0 0	..	..	0 12 0	May, 1863
10000	Lustanion (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	..	..	0 19 0	Feb, 1863
108816	Marquitta and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	0 6 0	June, 1863
10000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 8 6	Feb, 1863
11000	St. John's (id.), Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	56	54 56	64 15 0	Dec, 1862
5174	Unit, Mexican (all-lead), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	7 1/2	6 1/2 7 1/2	46 12 6	Apr, 1863
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	0 2 0	Apr, 1863

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
10000	Altanen and Quanganen (copper), [L.]	4 10 0	..	..	4 5 0	Nov, 1863
10000	Barrier Land, Min. & Co., N. Ze. [L.]	4 10 0	..	..	15 per cent.	May, 1863
10000	Pontingband (all-lead), France [L.]	20 0 0	3	3 4	1 0 0	June, 1863

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
50000	Alamitico [L.]	0 10 0	..	..	1 1/2	Sept, 1858
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	..	..	0 13 6	Sept, 1863
20000	Bear's Tin Streaming Company (Chili) [S.E.]	0 12 6	..	..	..	..
70000	Bon Accord, South Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
15000	Cape Copper Mining Company (Chili) [S.E.]	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	2 10 0	..	..	..	..
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £ paid]	0 6 0	..	..	..	..
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	..	..	..	..
10000	Copala Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
100000	Don Pedro North Delaney (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	..	..
70000	Don Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	1 1/2	Sept, 1861
20000	East Kongberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.]	1 7 6	..	..	..	..
20000	Elbe Consols and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	..	..	..	..
80000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	..	..	..	..
94000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.]	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
4000	Hope Silver-lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	..	..	..	..
100000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, coal), Thessaly [L.]	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
10000	Karibits Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
100000	Laguneta (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
20000	Montes Aures (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	..	..	2 1/2	Sept, 1863
3000	New Burra Burra (Australia)	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	0 17 6	..	..	..	..
10000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.]	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
40000	Nova Scotia (lead and gold) [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
15000	Pachua Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.]	0 15 0	..	..	..	..
17000	Quadrada (copper), Venezuela [L.]	2 10 0	..	..	..	..
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.]	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.]	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.]	0 12 6	..	..	..	..
40000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
12000	Tepitit Colliery Co. [L.]	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
40000	Vallanzasca (gold) [L.]	0 5 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	..	..